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# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1877. NO 230

*TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.*

DAILY EDITION, by mail, one year, $10; six months, $5 30; three months, $3, payable in advance.

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COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

## The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 23, 1877

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 103, and closed at 102⅞.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11¼; in Liverpool at 6 7 16.

*THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.*

The further consideration of Mr Thurman's motion to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the further consideration of the credentials of Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, conspired to make yesterday's session of the senate an exceedingly lively one. Mr. Conkling, shaking his ambrosial curls in the usual lordly way, rose to the motion and gave the senate and the listening world to understand that he wanted the matter settled then and there for the reason that rumors of alliances—unholy alliances—had been whispered in the corridors of the capitol, in the streets and in the newspapers. In a word, this magnificent man desired the fact to be known that while others less serenely intellectual and less beautifully proportioned in the neighborhood of the knee-pans, had imagined they heard a few small squeaks behind the arras, he—Roscoe Conkling, of New York, political slayer of the late G. Bill Curtis, of Nast's Weakly Harpers (and other string bands)—had gone so far as to discover that the ambient air was largely laden with the odor of a rat. Conkling is a Crusher and the senate was duly Crushed. Each particular statesman on the republican side no doubt stood on end and made the mental inquiry: "Am I the villain to whom this great and good man alludes?"

When the magnificent New Yorker had rearranged his curls and taken his seat, the venerable Edmunds, of Vermont, arose and shook out the primeval folds of his brass buttons and proceeded to address the senate from over the edge of his standing-collar. The tone of this speech is elaborately sarcastic—in fact we may confine ourselves strictly within the limits of the truth and still say that it was overwhelmingly sarcastic. We shall not attempt a synopsis of this sepulchrally suggestive oration. The thoughtful Washington reporter of the associated press has caught the words—the very voice and body of the effort, so to speak—and sent it flying over the land. And yet, strange as it may seem, in spite of the fine scorn of Conkling and the over-ripe sarcasm of Edmunds, the senator from Florida (Mr. Conover) and the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Patterson) deliberately went with the democrats on every important vote. Of what use are the fine scorn and the elaborate sarcasm of statesmanship—the intellectual derision of powerful politicians—if these qualities fail to whip into line a brace of humble political chevaliers? Truly our civilization runneth to seed as doth the prolific sunflower.

Our telegrams, however, indicate that a tremendous amount of political pressure will be brought to bear upon Senator Conover, but with what success only the future can tell. His friends say he is resolved to vote in favor of seating General Butler, of South Carolina, but it is intimated that in the Louisiana contest he favors Kellogg. The prospects are that the republicans will be willing to seat Butler, if they succeed in getting Kellogg. The committee on privileges and elections have already hurried through their consideration of the Kellogg-Spofford case, and the chairman has been instructed by the majority to report in favor of the former. There will be a minority report, however, and the fight in the senate promises to be lively and prolonged.

*PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.*

—Col. J. T. Spence, of Jonesboro, is in the city. He has a host of friends here who are always glad to grasp his hand in greeting.

—Hon. Rufe Dorsey, of Fayetteville, is in attendance upon the supreme court. He is an able lawyer and honors and distinction await him in his profession.

—"Our Eddie" Johnson, the lively against of THE CONSTITUTION, has been rushing around Augusta several days. He is a "business" youth.

—The Augusta Evening News says: "Mr Henry Hillyer of Atlanta, was in the city yesterday. He was one of the representatives in the last house, and distinguished himself by sound, practical views, expressed in a terse and vigorous manner."

—Mr. Greusel, of the Detroit Free Press, has gone to Athens where he will inspect the university and visit other points of interest.

—Lee Smith, of this city, is negotiating for the purchase of the finest blooded stallions in the country.

—Ed Mercer is back from Washington for a few days, but will soon return to take active charge of the house restaurant

—"Old Si," after examining the Macon Telegraph's map, remarked: "Hit's ez eazy ter make er relerode center on er map ez hit ar' ter slice er chicken-pie fum de middle!"

—Judge Pittman's letter on the financial question of the day is being very widely copied through the press. The judge has given great attention to the subject.

—Judge Hillyer has postponed the adjourned term of Clayton superior court, which should have been held next week.

—Col. Peterson Thweatt is in the city He is just from the middle belt and his impression is that Atlanta "is gaining."

—Col. J. M. Walker, of East Point, was in the city yesterday. He called in and secured a library for next year by renewing his subscription to THE CONSTITUTION. He is one of our most successful agriculturists.

—When the Columbus Times calls our auburn-lock local a "Chobby Yobby," we want to know what it means? We have a dark suspicion that it is some sort of Chinese cussin'.

**Benevolent Home Entertainment.**

We learn that a musical and literary entertainment will be given at an early day for the benefit of the Atlanta benevolent home. The young men at the head of it promise the most attractive and taking programme ever presented by amateur artists. Music, reading, comic and sentimental sketches, and recitations, by the choicest talent of our city, will form features of the programme, and the occasion will be one of rare entertainment. The performance will be worthy of the cause, and the cause is one that always commands the sympathies and liberality of our citizens.

## THAT POLICE DECISION.

*CORRECT VERSION OF THE HAMPTON CASE.*

**What Judge Hall Really Decided in Relation to the Powers Over a Prisoner.**

Some days ago we published what purported to be the substance of a decision rendered by Judge John I. Hall, in Henry superior court, in the case of the town marshal of Hampton charged with assault and battery. The marshal arrested a drunken man and confined him in prison without a warrant and hence the prosecution. Under the charge of the court the marshal was found guilty.

A STARTLING DECISION.

From the report first made of the case the public received the impression that police officers would be required to have a warrant to justify them in making an arrest, or when they had arrested an offender be compelled to at once take him before a magistrate for trial. So startling a proposition attracted immediate attention throughout the state and has caused considerable comment.

The meagre report of the case did not properly state it, and hence has injustice been done Judge Hall The reporter, in the Griffin News, gives the full particulars and points of the case, making the decision intelligible and showing the settled rules upon which it was based.

JUDGE HALL'S CHARGE

to the jury embraced the following:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures is guaranteed by both the state and United States constitutions, and is not to be invaded by any official or other person

"An officer may arrest without warrant when an offense is committed in his presence, or when the offender is about to escape, or when for other cause there is likely to be a failure of justice for the want of an officer to issue a warrant

"When an arrest is made without a warrant the officer making the arrest is required, without delay, to convey the person arrested before an officer authorized to issue a warrant, that a warrant may issue as his authority for continuing to hold the person arrested. but no such imprisonment or arrest shall be legal beyond a reasonable time.

"In the emergencies I have stated an officer may arrest without a warrant, but should proceed, after making the arrest, in the manner I have stated, for if he does not this seizure of a person would be unreasonable, and, therefore, illegal.

"These rules, laid down for the government of an officer of the state or county in making an arrest, apply also to municipal officers, and no ordinance of a municipality can controvene them.

"If the defendant was marshal of the town of Hampton, and Harris committed an offense against the ordinances, or an ordinance of Hampton in his presence, the defendant had the right to arrest him, but after making the arrest, and without delay, he should have carried him before an officer of the town, authorized to issue a warrant and obtained a warrant as his authority for continuing the imprisonment, and if he failed to get a warrant if he had reasonable time in which to do so, but continued the imprisonment after such reasonable time without warrant, and relied on the ordinance of the town, giving him authority to arrest and imprison indefinitely, without a warrant for the arrest, then such an arrest was the unreasonable seizure of the person of Harris, and was illegal. If the arrest was illegal, then, if the defendant in enforcing the imprisonment put his hand on Harris, he would be guilty of an 'assault and battery.'"

THESE ARE SETTLED PRINCIPLES

of the law in this state and the charge of Judge Hall is supported by the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Georgia, paragraph 10 of article 1, code of Georgia, sections 4723 and 472. Brunswick vs Brunswick, 51 Georgia reports, bottom of page 640, and top of page 641, Johnson vs Americus 46 Georgia reports page 80.

No attempt was made to excuse the marshal by showing that he had made any attempt to secure a warrant within reasonable time, or at all.

The decision upon the law, as above recited is plain and correct. It in no wise hampers the action of the peace officers, but requires of them prompt compliance with the law, in the interest of society and the individual.

*UNCLE SAM'S MARSHALS.*

**Tough Story from Pike—The Price of Guarding a Prisoner—Some Lost Money.**

The Barnesville Gazette contains the particulars of a transaction between the United States and some of the citizens of Pike county, that looks rather rough.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Recently Mr. Powell Ballard was killed near Barnesville by some negroes. The people attempted to ascertain the villains, and one of them was caught in this city The other is yet at large. A few days ago a negro man lodged an accusation in the United States court here against Messrs. George Shockley, Webster Jones, Zack Williamson and Robert Buckalew, of Pike county, charging them with maltreating him on account of their suspicion that he was connected with, or knew something about, the murder of Ballard. Shockley and Jones were arrested by Deputy Marshal Boyd and brought to Atlanta and kept here until Saturday They gave bond for their appearance at the next term of court.

TEN DOLLARS A NIGHT.

While here in Atlanta they did not wish to be thrust into jail, and asked for the privilege of being guarded outside. Deputy Marshal Boyd contracted to accommodate them at ten dollars a night. In order to be secure he took a mortgage upon their effects and accompanied them back to Barnesville, where the money was paid over to him. These are steep figures for such service, and especially under all the circumstances.

A LOST PACKAGE

While the parties were in Atlanta their father-in-law, Mr. A J. Williamson, desiring more money than he had with him, sent the following telegram to Barnesville:

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 16, 1877.

To Stafford Bialock & Co.,
Barnesville, Ga.

Send by express fifty dollars. In trouble. Have cotton to-morrow. A. J. WILLIAMSON.

The parties addressed at once forwarded the amount by express to Mr. Williamson, but he did not receive it. No explanation is given of the manner in which the money miscarried, but it is supposed some person palmed himself off as Williamson and received the money. The case will undergo investigation, and promises to be interesting.

**Preserve Your Eyes.**

Most of the diseases of the eyes are caused by the wearing of improper glasses—it is the greatest mistake possible to wear common Spectacles, and it is the poorest economy in the end.

In recognition of the demand for a really fine glass that will conduce to ease and comfort, and as far as possible the restoration of perfect vision MESSRS. J. P. STEVENS & CO, JEWELERS, have secured the sole agency for the celebrated Lazarus & Morris Specatcles and Eye-Glasses.

These glasses are very hard and therefore not easily scratched, they are finely finished and remarkably clear. They are universally used throughout the United States and justly rank as the very finest article of this kind.

Messrs Stevens & Co. have a very complete stock and are prepared to fit all conditions of sight. 586 nov21..d1w 3dorst col

**Rossini Musical Club.**

There will be a meeting of the Rossini Musical club at their hall to-night which will be unusually interesting. The new leader of the club will be present, and a fine rehearsal may be expected.

The club is now in a very flourishing condition.

*ALMOST CRUSHED*

**Narrow Escape at the Central Railroad Depot**

Day before yesterday Mr. Madison, one of the wood cutters in the employ of the Central railroad in this city, made a very

NARROW ESCAPE

from death. He was standing near the track when a switch engine came along at a very good speed. Mr. Madison attempted to jump on the cow catcher as the engine rushed past. He missed his foothold and was

DRAGGED ALONG

terribly tangled in the pilot for a distance of forty or fifty feet. The engine was stopped as soon as possible, and had it not been done so quickly the man would have undoubtedly been

HORRIBLY CRUSHED.

As it was, he received a number of severe bruises, and his flesh was badly torn. No bones were broken, and in a few days he will be at work again with enough experience to keep him from repeating such a dangerous experiment.

*THE COURTS.*

**Supreme Court of Georgia.**

LIST OF CIRCUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flint Circuit.......13 | Middle Circuit.......5 |
| Coweta Circuit.......10 | Ocmulgee Circuit.......11 |
| Rome Circuit.......21 | Eastern Circuit.......26 |
| Cherokee Circuit.......9 | Brunswick Circuit.......1 |
| Augusta Circuit.......12 | |

ATLANTA, GA., November 22, 1877.

FLINT CIRCUIT.

No. 12 Argument concluded.
No 13 Withdrawn.
No. 14. Withdrawn.
No. 15. Stafford, Blalock & Co vs Z H Elliott. Claim, from Pike. B M Turner, McCay & Trippe, for plaintiff in error. J A Hunt for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Trippe, court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

**In an Old Well.**

Yesterday at noon the earth gave way in Dr. Michell's stable and his horse was suddenly plunged beneath the surface, to his great surprise and discomfort, to the depth of four or five feet; the horse being a powerful animal, brought himself out with the loss of little blood or damage. It appears in years past that there had been a well there and the stable was located over it. The place gave no signs at the time of the building, nor does Dr. Mitchell have any knowledge of the old well He has owned the property since May, 1869.

*LOCAL DRAMATIC DOTS.*

—A petition signed by more than seventy-five musical amateurs in Atlanta has been sent to Amie with the request that she come to our city.

—Geneveve Rogers is not far off.

—John Robinson's big circus is making for Georgia.

—The "Pink Dominoes" will not come this way—though they would surely be received by a big crowd of men.

—Sol Smith Russell has been amusing the smaller cities of the state.

—The bill boards are rather idle for the first time during the season.

—Alice Lingard will probably return to society plays.

—Frank Mayo in his inimitable character of Davy Crockett may be along in a few weeks.

**DeKalb County Politics.**

Last Tuesday the democracy of DeKalb nominated Captain James Hunter for the house of representatives by a handsome majority. The nomination is a good one. Captain Hunter has been sheriff of DeKalb county for fifteen years. He was a fine soldier, and is famed as having rallied the Texans at Spottsylvania with his frying-pan which he brandished fearfully. He will be elected, it is said, by a handsome majority, and will doubtless make a good member.

**The Satter Concert.**

Atlanta should have presented a better audience last night at the concert given by Gustave Satter, the famous pianist.

The programme opened with a grand fantasie from "Faust," which was rendered with thrilling effect, and delighted the audience no little.

Mr. E Van Goldtsnoven then sang "Judith" in his usual fine style.

Mr. Satter played selections from Beethoven, Chapin and Lizt, which elicited the warmest applause of the audience.

Mrs. H. M. Clarke, one of Atlanta's favorites, sang "Do I Love Thee" in her sweetest strains

Mr. Satter's rendition of "Stella" was one of his most artistic efforts.

Mr. Robert McCrystal sang "Qui, qui sostianus" so as to make it one of the most pleasant features of the evening.

"Die Wacht am Rhein," followed by "Saltarello" by Mr. Satter, were equally magnificent.

Mrs. Clark sang "Sing, Smile, Slumber," with remarkable sweetness.

The programme concluded with a beautiful fantasie which included "Home, Sweet Home," "Old Folks at Home" and "Dixie," which Mr. Satter gave with rare touch.

The audience demanded an encore, which was respectfully declined.

Mr Satter is a pianist whom it is a rare pleasure, for those who appreciate artistic music, to hear. He should have drawn a better audience in our city where so much interest is taken in musical affairs.

Should he be induced to give another concert here we hope to see the opera house well filled.

**Young Men's Building Association Fair.**

The magnificent sword to be voted to the most popular military officer of the Atlanta companies at the fair Monday night, is on exhibition at the store of Er. Lawshe.

The Young Men's Building association fair, will commence Monday night, at the splendid large hall over Hunnicut & Bellingrath's store, corner Peachtree, Walton and Broad streets; entrance on Broad street. There will be an elegant promenade concert each night, free to all who attend the fair. The 18th infantry band and the best amateur talent of the city. Splendid programme each evening. Admission for gentlemen only twenty-five cents—ladies free. Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's.

**Dr. J. C. C. Blackburn.**

On the 1st of January Dr. J. C. C. Blackburn, an experienced journalist will take charge of the Madison Home Journal. He has purchased the paper and will make Madison his home. The Journal will, under his management, become deservedly popular, especially since his accomplished daughter, Miss Annie, is to have the management of the literary department. For the editor and his fair assistant we wish a large success.

*POLICE POINTS.*

—No state arrests yesterday.

—One city arrest up to ten o'clock last night.

—Yesterday was one of the quietest days of the year.

—Recorder Milledge collected about $30 out of offenders yesterday.

—Considering the number of prisoners daily confined in the station house it is very remarkable that an escape is the rarest occurrence.

*FACT AND RUMOR.*

—The large fire-alarm bell to be voted to the most popular fire company at the fair Monday night, is one of the largest and finest in the city

—The National hotel will be re-opened.

—The fair to be given next week by the Young Men's Building association will be managed by some of the most tasty ladies in the city.

—Florida oranges are beginning to come in rapidly.

—All ladies interested in the fair of the Young Men's Building association of the first M E. church, are requested to meet at their hall, over Hunnicut & Bellingrath's store, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Members of the association and gentlemen who are interested in its success, will meet at the same place at 7½ o'clock p. m.

## PULLING THE TEAT.

*CONGRESSMEN BABBLING ABOUT THE TREASURE BOX.*

**Sunset Cox's Demagoguery—The Everlasting Union Cripple Again—Texas and North Carolina Bolting.**

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The following is a synopsis of the debate in the house on the deficiency appropriation bill:

Mr. Singleton, a member of the appropriation committee, explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that this was the second deficiency bill brought before the house, the former one appropriating $2 500,000 and the present one $1,250,000. That was another illustration of the economy of the democratic house of last year.

Mr. Beebe, of New York—Did not the naval deficiency grow out of the fact that the money appropriated at the last congress had been misapplied by the executive officers?

Mr. Foster—Not at all. There is great difference of opinion about it.

Mr. Singleton called attention to the fact that of $1,500,000 appropriated by the present bill $680,000 was a reappropriation.

Mr. Foster replied that that was one of the tactics of the democratic party, by which they hoped to deceive the country. Last year the democrats had stated they had saved $30,000,000. The books were made up and showed a saving of less than $19,000 000. He thought that an item of $250,000 should have been inserted for the completion of the new state department building.

The bill was then read by clauses for amendment: The first paragraph was for the payment of the awards of the court of claims to the amount of $694,045 The paragraph specified individual cases and amounts.

Mr. Garfield moved to strike out all of the paragraph except the total amount. It would seem if the cases and amounts were specified, as if congress were exercising a revisory power over these judgments.

Mr. Singleton replied that the paragraph followed the book estimates. There was no reason why the cases and amounts should not be specified, particularly as some of the judgments drew interest and that interest had to be computed and provided for.

Mr. Garfield—That is a matter for the treasury department.

Mr. Singleton also gave as a reason why a gross sum of money should not be appropriated, that there was outstanding a judgment in favor of the Pacific Railroad company, which by agreement was not to be paid until a certain time, and if a gross sum were appropriated it might happen that the judgment would be paid.

Mr. Atkins claimed it to be the right and duty of congress to provide specifically for those judgments. If the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio were adopted, then the power of saying to whom the money was to be paid would have passed from congress, and the judgments that are being made every day, might be paid in preference to those already matured.

Finally the discussion closed, and the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Yeates offered an amendment appropriating $17,500 for continuing the work of propagating and distributing shad and other food fishes. Agreed to.

The item for postmasters' salaries having been reached, Mr. Waddell gave notice that the postoffice committee would report a change of the present law, by which the compensation of postmasters is graded by the amount of stamps sold by them. He offered an amendment, appropriating the surplus of last year's appropriation for the Star service—which means the carrying of mails by other than by railroads or steamers—to the same service for the current year.

Mr. Blount, a member of the appropriations committee, opposed the amendment as an attempt to re-appropriate $700,000.

After a long discussion, Mr. Waddell's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment making such appropriation as may be required to pay the wages of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or in behalf of the government, in excess of eight hours' labor per diem, as prescribed by law.

Mr. Singleton opposed the amendment as being without head or tail, and utterly indefinite.

Mr. Blount appealed to his own side of the house to stand by the committee on appropriations in resisting this and similar efforts to load down appropriation bills. He reminded them that they had gone before the country, claiming to have effected a reduction of thirty millions a year; but if the appropriation committee was to be over ridden from day to day, that good record would be wiped out, and all steps taken in the way of retrenchment would be retraced.

After further debate, the amendment was rejected, only twenty one members voting for it.

Mr. Cox demanded tellers.

The chairman stated that not enough members had risen to order tellers.

Mr. Cox—All right; the galleries will notice the members. (Laughter.)

Mr. Frye, of Maine, then brought up the question of the alleged discharge, by the doorkeeper, of crippled and disabled union soldiers, who had been on the doorkeeper's roll, and remarked in the course of an impassioned speech on that subject, that when the president of the United States saw fit to take men who had been in the confederate service, and who to-day are democrats, and put them in positions of responsibility and power, and when the republican party of the country commended the president for so doing, it might possibly be that the doorkeeper should, in the interest of pacification, be allowed to discharge crippled and disabled union soldiers and put confederate soldiers in their places.

Mr. Cabell—Does the gentleman from Maine consider that the president has done wrong in doing what he has done in forming his cabinet?

Mr. Frye—I do.

Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania—And so do I.

Mr. McMahon replied to Mr. Frye, and said that although there were three thousand disabled union soldiers in his district, he never heard of any of them getting a position in any of the departments of the government. This talk about disabled union soldiers on the doorkeeper's roll amounted only to this, that some of the members had got some favorites of their own appointed. "Are there no union soldiers in the country," he asked, "except those who voted the republican ticket?" In his district the boot had been put on the other foot.

Mr. Conger—The other leg is buried. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMahon went on to say that the doorkeeper had not yet fixed up his permanent roll. He (Mr. McMahon) was not surprised at the inquiry as to what kind of soldiers have been or are to be appointed, because, with the recent experience in the selection of the cabinet, it was a matter of some uncertainty what kind of soldiers had been actually appointed. [Laughter.] If the sympathy for union soldiers was to take substantial shape, and if the gentlemen on the other side would lay down the rule that all crippled or disabled union soldiers throughout the country were to have their share of the eighty or hundred thousand offices, it would be time enough for them to speak about the little patronage of the house.

Mr. Sparks denied that the doorkeeper had turned out crippled union soldiers and put in their places other men who were not union soldiers. He had turned out a few republican union soldiers and had filled their places with crippled democratic union soldiers, just as the people of the fifth Ohio district had selected a one legged general to represent them (Mr. Rice,) and as the gallant democracy of New Jersey had elected as their governor that gallant union democrat General McClellan. [Applause.]

The discussion was carried on for some time, amid great uproar and confusion, and finally the proposition offered by Mr. Foster, directing the retention of these disabled soldiers, was ruled to be out of order, and the ruling was, on appeal, sustained.

The committee soon afterwards rose and reported the bill and amendments.

The vote on the amendment as to appropriating $700,000 for the star service in mail contracts, was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas, 108, nays, 129; so the amendment was rejected.

There was an effort on the democratic side of the house to have the bill finally disposed of this evening, apparently in order to get it out of the way of the anti-resumption bill, but there was no disposition manifested on the republican side of the house to aid the democrats in doing so. Several motions to adjourn were made and voted on by yeas and nays. The North Carolina and Texas members, who desired a reconsideration on the Star service amendment, were the most active in the effort to delay final action on the deficiency bill. Eventually, the committee on appropriations had to yield the point and let the bill go over without final action.

Adjourned.

**The Issue Made Up**

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 18—The report of Senator Edmunds to the republican senatorial caucus, yesterday, of the result of the conference of himself and other senators with the president, on the political situation, has greatly aggravated the feeling of hostility which has been manifesting itself against the president since the assembling of congress. The senator said, in effect, that the points taken by the president in defence of his course were more suggestive of the wild fancies of a political dreamer than the sober sense of a statesman, that the president claimed that one of the beneficial results of his policy would be the carrying of eight southern states for the republicans in the presidential contest in 1880. In propounding this remarkable declaration the president stated that, in the first place, there was an evident tendency on the part of the religious element south to support the administration and its policy; that it would be sufficiently crystalized to make itself felt in the next presidential campaign. The president based his expectation of religious support upon letters and professions of bishops of the Methodist church south. The senator said the next point made was that the president claimed his policy is being received with great cordiality by the old line whigs of the south, and that he anticipated a larger support from that quarter. The case of Fitzsimmon, democratic nominee for the Georgia marshalship, was referred to specially in connection with the general policy of appointing democratic officers in any part of the country. The president intimated that he proposed to select good men for office, and if the republican party did not furnish one he would take one from the democratic party. The senator remarked that he stated to the president that he did not agree with him in the appointment of democrats to office, and would never give his sanction to the confirmation of any democrat unless he would formally subscribe to a declaration, to be published in the public prints of his state, that he firmly believed in the constitution and its amendments, and that they were right, and that he would carry them out in their spirit and letter. He said the president replied to this, but that he did not regard such a declaration necessary; that he took it for granted that the oath of office would cover all the points mentioned. In regard to the general question of appointments, the senator said the president as much as said he proposed to follow his own views on this subject. As the conversation progressed the elements of opinion expressed were equally derisive, it being stated that the whig party of the south was a party of cast, and were even in greater antagonism to the republican party and the north than the religious element. The conclusions reached by the caucus were to pursue their own course on such appointments as were not satisfactory. It was also decided that an effort should be made at once to seat Kellogg, of Louisiana, and Corbin, of South Carolina. After a full day's deliberation the republican senators say to-night that the issue between themselves and the president is now fairly made. Mr. Christiancy being regarded as the only doubtful senator. the administration claims to be able to count on at least six senators.

*CODDLING A CABINET.*

**MacMahon's New Ministry—Trouble Already Begun.**

MINISTERIAL TROUBLES.

PARIS, November 22.—The Republique Francaise, Gambetta's organ, demands that President MacMahon summon a congress of senate and deputies to put an end to the crisis. The difficulties reported this morning to have arisen in the formation of a new cabinet relate to the ministry of the interior and the ministry of justice, for which M. M. de Welch and Depeyer are respectfully provided and other appointments in their stead must be made.

**The Failing Pope**

LONDON, November 22.—A special to the Times, dated Rome, November 21, says: The pope received some French pilgrims yesterday. He spoke a few words with great difficulty. The feebleness of his voice and his suffering, which was apparent, made a melancholy impression. He was carried by four chairmen.

**The Shamokin Rioters.**

SUNBURY, PA., November 22.—The jury in the case of the Shamokin rioters, tried here this week, this morning rendered a verdict of guilty against Moss and Neely, and acquitted Tinity and Ebright. Richards and Campbell pleaded guilty before the jury retired.

## THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

*A LIVELY FIGHT IN THE SENATE.*

**The South Carolina and Louisiana Contests—Loud Talk from Conkling and Edmunds—Conover, of Florida with the Democrats—A Victory on Test Votes—The Elections Committee to Report in Favor of Kellogg—Tremendous Pressure to be Brought on Conover.**

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The senate occupied the morning hour in discussing the motion of Mr. Thurman to amend the journal of yesterday's proceedings so that it should not show that the pending question was a motion of Mr. Hoar to lay on the table the resolution to discharge the committee of privileges and elections from further consideration of the Butler credentials. He argued that Hoar had withdrawn the motion by unanimous consent.

WITHDRAWN.

After some discussion, Mr. Thurman withdrew the motion to amend the journal. Mr. Windom, from the committee on appropriations then reported, with amendments, the house joint resolution in relation to the Paris exhibition. Placed on the calender. The senate then, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 32, refused to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Thurman to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the

CREDENTIALS OF BUTLER

as senator from South Carolina Messrs. Davis, of Illinois, Conover, of Florida, and Patterson, of South Carolina, voted with the democrats in the negative. The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, moved to amend the resolution so as to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Kellogg, as senator from Louisiana, instead of Mr. Butler, as senator from South Carolina. Upon this motion debate followed, but the motion was

FINALLY DEFEATED

by yeas 30, nays 31. Conkling then submitted an amendment "that the committee on privileges and elections be directed to report in the matter of Kellogg and Spofford, and in the meantime that the South Carolina case be postponed." Rejected by a vote of 30, to 32. Edmunds then submitted a motion to discharge the committee from the consideration of the Kellogg and Spofford case. Rejected by a vote of 30 to 32. Edmunds then moved that further consideration be

POSTPONED TO MONDAY.

Rejected, 30 to 31. Edmunds then moved that the senate adjourn to Monday. The vote was 31 to 31, Conover, in this instance, voting with the republicans, and the senate adjourned to Monday by the vote of Vice-President Wheeler.

A CROW FROM CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling, in the senate, to-day, said regarding his call for the ayes and nays on Hoar's motion to table Thurman's motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the South Carolina case, that his purpose in calling for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table was to put it beyond the reach of call or power of withdrawal by anybody. He had no hesitation in avowing his reason for this: There had been, if not rumors, whispers of new and strange alliances. It was to be hoped they were holy alliances. There had been

WHISPERS OF ALLIANCES

pending for some time and which were yesterday suspected to have ripened into certainty—alliances relied upon to transfer the majority from one side to the other side of the senate. He felt it his right to ascertain by the earliest method who were the allies—the reserves—the recruits—and how many there were. It seemed that a motion to lay on the table not being debatable would produce a very early revelation of the condition and show how it was that the control of the senate was to pass away from the majority as heretofore constituted and, like the star of empire, westward take its way. Here he looked toward the west or democratic side of the chamber.

EDMUNDS HAS SOMEWHAT TO SAY.

Bearing on the question Mr. Edmunds is quoted. He said: I have read the record with considerable care and I find that the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections did not attempt to persuade my honorable friend from Indiana and others of that ilk. It was ungracious, unjust, unfair and unprecedented, let me tell my honorable friend, that he and others should undertake to trip up the heels of a committee of this body before they had an opportunity to investigate a matter that it had been thought worthy to send to them for investigation, and particularly by that sort of a — is it parliamentary to say "contrivance," Mr. President?—by that sort of method—(I believe that is a parliamentary word)—by that sort of method which in some conclave somewhere adjusts matters of this kind; appealing to the judicial sense of this body in the dark as a campaign in war time is supposed to be adjusted with spur, and scouts, and tactics, and telegrams, and cyphers, and so on, and then march into this arena of serene justice as it is so often called, and upon such questions, and with the troops all drilled and the guns all loaded, take the case that happens to be most convenient in order to make votes the fastest—cut that off from consideration and thereby acquire strength enough by the solid methods to prevent any other than a similar disposition of any other like case without any regard to the evidence. Mr. President, if anything of that kind has occurred, as it is notorious in the newspapers that it has, then it does not commend itself, it appears to me, largely to our consideration. But my friend from Indiana now tells me that the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections says that

THE KELLOGG CASE

ought to be investigated. So it ought, but not less so than those that stand later on the calendar of the senate, and as I presume on the calendar of the committee, and that ought, in all justice and truth, be taken up in their order and fairly considered and disposed of. To introduce the tricks of the theater, the shiftings of the scenes, the trap doors, and the ropes in the dark corners—to manifest and muster a solid body of men—to cut the knot in this way—it appears to me does not allow my friends a large chance to say that the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections thinks that we ought not to discharge the committee from the consideration of Kellogg, when my friend and all his associates say that we must discharge them from the consideration of a case that they have not been able to reach because, as it is said, it is

A LITTLE MORE CONVENIENT

to get a certain person admitted to a seat in this body by that method—for I wish to keep strictly within the proprieties of this occasion—than by the other. So it is, Mr. President, that with great hope, knowing how patriotic and how unpartisan my friend and his associates are, I appeal to them to let us discharge the committee from Kellogg and dispose of his and Mr. Spofford's case, if it is right to discharge the committee before inquiry and report where the senate have already determined the subject in their own minds and by their own votes, let us do it in the first case first. Then I think my friends so voting to do that, will unite with them in carrying out their own principles and practice. We will vote to discharge the committee in the Carolina case and will spend a week or two in finding out what we can do ourselves here. Very well. Let the senators vote with me to

DISCHARGE THE COMMITTEE IN THE FIRST CASE.

They say the committee ought to be discharged for them all. If that is the order of the senate I submit to the will of the majority and when we have disposed of the first, I shall be very seriously inclined to relieve them from the consideration of Corbin and Butler. While, as I say, we can take up the papers and the evidence, we are authorized to summon witnesses ourselves and they can be heard at the bar of the senate and thus we shall have the pageants that have been rarely witnessed in history, that will be so honorable to the principles of my good friends on the other side, and so satisfactory to the sense of justice of the American people and go on with the investigation in that way. "Let us have peace," Mr. President, and conciliation.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house, the motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday defeating the amendment of Waddell, of North Carolina, to appropriate $700,000 for mail routes other than on railroad and steamship lines was defeated, and the deficiency bill passed without that provision.

A bill was introduced by Hunton, of Virginia, for the payment of the full

VALUE OF COTTON

seized by the treasury officials after May, 1865, and a bill by Vance, of North Carolina, for fast mail service between Washington and several southern cities. The debate on the bill to repeal

THE RESUMPTION ACT

was closed by a strong speech in its favor by Ewing, of Ohio. The house adjourned without final action on the bill.

THE PRESSURE.

The pressure is tremendous in the senatorial question and the impression prevails that should the question be forced early next week, the result will be the seating of Butler, from South Carolina, and Kellogg, from Louisiana. It is known that Senator Conover, of Florida, will vote throughout for seating Butler, from South Carolina, and, as at present advised, will vote for seating Kellogg. Conover's friends say of him that his actions in these cases is entirely of his own volition, and must not be construed that he is going over to the democracy. They claim for him that he has maintained

A CONSISTENT RECORD

and will be firm, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him, and, while a republican, he has the honesty and courage to do that which his own judgment dictates is right. He believes General Butler entitled to his seat as duly elected, and will therefore vote for him as persistently as he did for Pinchback.

HAYES AND THE SILVER BILL.

A special telegram says: The president in a conversation with a prominent officer within the past forty eight hours declared unhesitatingly that he would veto any silver bill which does not expressly except the public debt from its operations. He will not approve any measure which has the slightest tendency to impair the national credit or to cause holders of national securities to think that they will be paid in currency of less value than gold.

IN FAVOR OF KELLOGG.

The committee on privileges and elections voted this morning 6 to 3 (a strict party vote) instructing the chairman to report to-morrow to seat Kellogg as senator of Louisiana for the long term.

The senate committee on postoffices have had Wickersham, postmaster for Mobile, under fire for two days with no result.

Packard, of Louisiana, had lunch with the president this afternoon and spent two hours in conversation about the situation.

*THE TURCO-RUSSIAN ROW.*

**Entry of the Grand Duke into Kars—The Operations on the Lom—the Czarowitch's Army Threatened.**

ENTER THE GRAND DUKE.

LONDON, November 22.—The Grand Duke Michael entered Kars on Monday and received the homage of the inhabitants. Typhoid fever is spreading in the town.

THE OPERATIONS NEAR RUSTCHUK,

as reported by the Russian and Turkish bulletins, indicate a disposition on the part of the Turks to attempt a repetition of Mehemet Ali's tactics for relieving Plevna by threatening the czarowitch's army and the Danube crossings.

TURKISH ASSERTIONS.

The Turks have repeatedly asserted that the czarowitch's force has been materially weakened in order to strengthen other positions. Suleiman Pasha seems to be still in command on the Lom.

**Capt. Tyson Heard From.**

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Capt. Howgate has received a letter, via Scotland, from Capt. Tyson, in command of the Florence, the vessel of the American Arctic expedition, under date of September 29, in which he reports his arrival at Niuntilick harbor, Cumberland gulf. He proposed moving to the head of the gulf in a few days to go into winter quarters and carry out his instructions in reference to collecting material.

**Trunk Line Meeting**

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The executive committee of the trunk lines and connections met here to-day, but beyond readjusting the rate on cotton from southwestern points and reducing rates on whisky and tobacco, 5 cents per 100, did no business. The cases of the violations of the agreement by the St. Louis roads were referred to Receiver Jewett, of the Erie road, for adjustment.

**Ended.**

LONDON, Nov. 22—The Oldham strike is ended, the masters withdrawing. The statement indicates that the stockholders will be the only losers.

## A GLIMPSE OF HISTORY.

*LINCOLN AND LEE.*

**The Offer to General Lee of the Command of the United States Army.**

A. R. Magruder in the Philadelphia Weekly Times.

In 1868—several years after the war—a senator in congress had the temerity to make the charge that Gen. Lee had applied to President Lincoln for the command of the federal army destined to invade and subdue the southern states, and that, being refused, from pique and resentment he turned and offered his sword in aid of the southern cause, and thus was raised to the chief command of the rebel forces. On the instant Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, himself a union man, denounced the statement as untrue, saying that although he had not the authority of the accused to deny it, General Lee's lofty character and unstained honor alone sufficed to repel the charge. This furnished the occasion for General Lee to give, through Mr. Johnson, not alone the conclusive proof of the incorrectness of the charge but the clear evidence that he had himself declined, from a stern sense of duty and honor, the very preferment which he was falsely accused of coveting. None can tell the extraordinary story in better terms than General Lee himself, as contained in the following modest and characteristic letter addressed by him at the time to Reverdy Johnson, who not long before his death avouched to the contributor its entire authenticity:

"LEXINGTON, VA., Feb. 25, 1868

"*Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senate, Washington.*

"MY DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the official report of the debate in the senate of the United States of the 19th instant, in which you did me the kindness to doubt the correctness of the statement made by Simon Cameron in regard to myself. I desire that you may feel certain of my conduct on the occasion referred to, so far as my individual statement can make you so. I never intimated to any one that I desired the command of the United States army, nor did I ever have a conversation but with one gentleman (Mr. Francis Preston Blair) on the subject, which was at his invitation, and, as I understood, at the instance of President Lincoln. After listening to his remarks I declined the offer he made me to take command of the army that was to be brought into the field, stating as candidly and courteously as I could that though opposed to secession and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the southern states. I went directly from the interview with Mr. Blair to the office of General Scott, and told him of the proposition that had been made to me and my decision. Upon reflection after returning to my home I concluded that I ought no longer to retain the commission I held in the United States army, and on the second morning thereafter I forwarded my resignation to General Scott. At the time I hoped that peace would have been preserved, that some way would have been found to save the country from the calamities of war, and I then had no other intention than to pass the remainder of my life as a private citizen. Two days afterwards, upon the invitation of the governor of Virginia, I repaired to Richmond, found the convention then in session had passed the ordinance withdrawing the state from the union, and accepted the commission of commander of its forces which were tendered me. These are the simple facts of the case, and they show that Mr. Cameron has been misinformed. Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE."

**The Pascagoula Seizure.**

MOBILE, November 22.—A large proportion of the property formerly seized by special agent Carter of the United States government at Pascagoula and released by Judge Hill, is now seized by Mississippi and Alabama under writs from the state court of Mississippi and held by the sheriff. The marshal is attempting to seize the balance.

AN EMBARGO.

Secretary Sherman has laid a practical embargo on the whole coast of Mississippi by refusing clearance to all lumber vessels, foreign and domestic.

**Death in the Deck.**

CINCINNATI, November 22.—In a fight over cards in a saloon on Sixth street, at an early hour this morning, between William Humphries, colored, Walter Gorman and Mel Ryan, Humphries received a terrible cut in the spine, Gorman two cuts in the wrist, and Ryan a stab in the side. All were arrested. Humphries's wound will prove fatal.

**Scarlet Fever.**

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever at Wellesley college the authorities have temporarily suspended the school. A portion of the young ladies have gone to their homes or to friends and the balance will be provided for by the trustees. About thirty persons are under treatment for the disease.

**Killed by a Burglar.**

CLEVELAND, O, November 22.—Last Sunday night a burglar attempted to rob the postoffice at Grafton station, a few miles south of this city. Charles Allen, a young man who slept in the office, fired at the burglar. The latter returned the fire, fatally wounding Allen, who died this evening. The burglar escaped.

**The Health of Jacksonville.**

JACKSONVILLE, November 22.—The following, signed by the mayor, the president of the board of health and the city physician, was issued to-day by authority of the board of health: We announce that there is no yellow fever or other contagious or infectious disease prevailing in this city or vicinity.

**Another Victim.**

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Harrison P. Bomson, a Clark county, Kentucky, cattle dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $278,591, but his assets assets are not stated. His creditors are mostly Kentucky banks.

**Arms for the Turks.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The steamer J. B. Walker, from New Haven, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Turkish government arrived here yesterday.

**Col Sibley's Retirement.**

BOSTON, November 22.—Col. Henry R. Sibley, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the state prison, and one day's solitary confinement.

**Defaulting Treasurer.**

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The city treasurer of Covington, Ky., William G. Stone, is reported a defaulter to the amount of $10,000.

**INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.**

*Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.*

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by th very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

**WANTED.**

WANTED Employment in a wholesale Grocery or Produce Commission business, by a gentleman who has had two years experience in retail grocery business, five years as traveling salesman, and one year in wholesale produce and fruit business Salary moderate Good Atlanta and Charleston references given Address J. C. Bedell, this office. 6.0 nov23..dlt

WANTED—Everybody to go to W. S. Wilson & Bro's Coal yards on Hunter street and 25 N. Broad street, and buy their coal as they sell the best Coal sol in the market. 614 nov23..dlt

BOARDERS WANTED A few young men can obtain Board (cheap) at 33 Grubb street. Also, two rooms to rent. 604 nov23—dlt

WANTED—A situation as nurse or servant in a private family, by a white woman. Apply at Benevolent Home. 603 nov22...d3t

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

**FOR RENT.**

TO RENT—The "Canton House" in Gate City Block, on Marietta street Apply to Conley & Shumate, 8½ Marietta street. 610 nov23 dlt

FOR RENT—An eight room Cottage with good garden, convenient to business and near First Methodist Church Apply to D. Tye, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets. 611 nov23 d2t

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street. Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15..dtf

**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE—Sash, Doors, Blinds. Bankrupt sale. We have a large lot of the best quality, embracing all the usual sizes, that we will sell at cost. W. Jennings & Co, 38 Decatur street. 46 sep2—sun,tues thus tf

**LOST AND FOUND.**

STRAYED—Two medium size black mare Mules, three years old. One of them very wild and difficult to manage. $10 will be paid for their recovery Write to Geo. D. Labrade, Turin, Coweta county, Ga 607 nov23...d1t

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order may20...dtf

**CARRIAGES, &c**

IF you want a good Buggy cheap for cash, come to us. We will not be undersold. Curtis & Smith, 85 Peachtree street. 493 nov18 d1w

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street 000 july25 dtf

**MISCELLANEOUS**

ORANGES! ORANGES!! Just received a fresh lot of Choice Florida Oranges, at very low price. W. Powers & Son. 606 nov23...d3t

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 430 aug28...deodtf

**AUCTION SALES.**

D. P. ELLIS & CO., will sell on Saturday, 24th November, 10½ o'clock, Horses, Buggy, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., &c. 613 nov23...d2t

**The Constitution.**

**ATLANTA,**

FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 23, 1877

TRAVELLING AGENTS:
*T. M. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON.*

**GEORGIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION In Pamphlet form. Price, Five Cents at Counter, or Six Cents by mail CONSTITUTION PUB. CO.**

### *GOVERNOR COLQUITT AND MR. STEPHENS ON THE CAPITAL.*

The Old Capital says: "Governor Colquitt has not expressed himself in favor of Atlanta for the capital Alexander H. Stephens admits that there are many reasons why Milledgeville is entitled to the capital "

We have here one gratuitous and one insidious statement, both calculated, if not designed, to convey a false impression. Governor Colquitt may not have published his opinions to the world, but we happen to know he has often expressed them in private conversation, and decidedly in favor of Atlanta as the capital.

The language used with reference to Mr. Stephens was evidently intended to convey the idea that he is in favor of a removal. If not, why did not the "Old Capital" give *all* that Mr. Stephens said in the same connection? We supply the omission by giving what is so prudently concealed. Mr. Stephens says in the letter referred to:

"For more than twenty-five years I have, on divers occasions and in divers ways, given it as my opinion, that Atlanta was and is, the more suitable of all places in our state for the seat of government

"I am not, and have not been, insensible from the beginning to the present state of the discussion, of the many strong reasons in favor of Milledgeville, but after fully considering the pros and cons, I have been for a long time fixed in my own judgment, that Atlanta, in view of the public interest, has advantages, not only over Milledgeville, but every other place in the state."

THE vote on the Paris exposition bill was almost strictly partizan. The bill was passed by a vote of 139 to 124. The affirmative vote was made up of 114 republicans and 25 democrats; the negative vote of 115 democrats and 9 republicans. The southern and western members did not like the bill, and the democrats generally opposed it on the ground of the doubtful constitutional power of congress to appropriate money for any such purpose.

"POUR this back into the jug." "It has cost the tax payers of Georgia seven millions five hundred and six dollars more to keep the capital at Atlanta nine years than it cost at Milledgeville the proceeding nine years."—Hawkinsville Dispatch.

We agree entirely with the Dispatch. As big a lie as that ought to be got back into the jug some way, whether poured or crammed, and then tightly corked and sealed up, so that it will never again escape to deceive honest men and disgrace its inventor.

NONE of the models exhibited on the first of this month at Richmond were satisfactory to the committee appointed to procure the erection of an equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee. The matter has been postponed a year, when it is hoped there will be a greater accumulation of funds, and a model of such excellence as to enlist all in its favor

THE senate receded from the unimportant amendments of the army bill that the house would not accept, and warrants on the treasury for the payment of the army are now in order.

### *THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.*

Hon. Charles Gayarre, the distinguished historian of Louisiana, contributes to the last number of the North American Review a paper which he entitles "The Southern Question." It is a sort of hasty review of the causes that led to the recent war, together with some remarks as to the present status of the negro and some prophecies as to his future. From the sombre and almost hopeless tone of Mr. Gayarre's article we are inclined to believe that his views as to the future of the black race in the south take color to a too large degree from the unhappy political surroundings from which Louisiana is just emerging; we are inclined to believe that his conclusions are the result of reflection made morbid by the almost utter desolation wrought in his fair state by relentless political harpies and restless and irresponsible vagabonds, rather than the result of actual observation. Otherwise, the condition of the negro in Louisiana is far worse and his prospects far more gloomy than the condition and prospects of the negro in Georgia. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the un-American society of Louisiana has in many ways unfavorably affected the race in that state. The lassitude and languor were imitated by the negroes until the imitation became constitutional, so that when emancipation fell upon the blacks with the cruel suddenness of a casualty or a convulsion, the enervation inherited from their surroundings developed into numerous gaucheries, both political and religious.

Whatever the condition of the negro in Louisiana—and it is plainly apparent that Mr. Gayarre writes from the stand-point of a Louisianan— we do not join the distinguished historian in his gloomy forebodings as to the future of the negro as a race. True, he has not made much progress, even in Georgia where the influences by which he has been surrounded during the past ten years have been exceptionably kindly and favorable; but it must be borne in mind, especially by one who, like Mr. Gayarre, has made a specialty of tracing the growth of peoples and of states, that the progress of a race is necessarily slow and painful. Especially must this be the case with the negro who, at the very outset of his career, while yet as helpless as an infant, awoke one fine morning to find himself clothed in the garments of citizenship that had been woven by civilization only after the struggles—sometimes fierce and bloody, but always patient—of hundreds and hundreds of years. What could be more embarrassing to progress? Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the progress of the colored people in the south has been satisfactory. It has been slow, indeed, because they have been compelled to overcome the embarrassments thrown in their way by knaves who came among them as friends and philanthropists. They have been deceived, misled and robbed; all that is prejudiced, brutal and passionate in their ignorance has been appealed to, and the result has been in the highest degree detrimental. They have overcome these difficulties in Georgia and they will overcome them in Louisiana. As for the rollicking negro who, in the olden days made the plantation ring with the plaintive melody of his corn songs, who had no care of to day and no thought of to-morrow, Mr. Gayarre need not look for him among the people who are often pursued by hunger, and who (to use their own language) are compelled to "scramble 'round might'ly to keep fum gittin' cotched." The moonlight revels around the corn-pile, and the "farmin' days" that begun and ended in song, have passed away.

If we make the present status of the negro in Georgia the basis of predictions as to the future, we can neither agree with those who regard the race as doomed to decay, nor with those who believe that great possibilities are in store for it. Colonization, that great destroyer of inferior races, may bring about the destruction of the negro, but if he is allowed to remain in the south he will become thrifty and prosperous, in the subordinate position in which the Almighty has placed him. His vote will protect him in all issues of local interest, and on national questions he will be a valuable ally of the southern people. Ambition will not trouble him. He will have neither the strength of will nor the intellect to govern, but education will make him capable of judging of and discriminating between the qualities that characterize good and bad government. Thus protected and thus surrounded, he will be contented and happy in his lot - and what more could he ask of providence?

### *THE CENTRE OF A RAILROAD.*

The Macon Telegraph publishes an extraordinary map to show that Milledgeville is the railroad centre of Georgia. Whether Colonel Jones engraved this remarkable chromo with his jack-knife, or entrusted its execution to an artistic subordinate, it is impossible to say, but we know that it does gross injustice to Milledgeville. Instead of proving what it purports to prove, it shows that Jesup is more of a railroad centre than Milledgeville. It gives to the latter town one road while Jesup is the junction of two. Is this fair to Milledgeville? Has she only one road? Why does Colonel Jones suppress the fact that she has two? Nor is this all. He gives the Macon and Augusta road a gauge twice as broad as the other railroads and puts Milledgeville right in the middle of the track, when it is well known that the line passes through the suburbs. Upon the whole, Milledgeville is placed in a very poor light as a railroad centre, albeit she is pictured in the centre of a railroad. Will Colonel Jones rise and explain?

MESSRS. STILON HUTCHENS, of St. Louis, and A J. Cockerill, formerly of the Cincinnati Enquirer, are the latest victims of the Washington newspaper fever. They propose to start a democratic paper in that journalistic graveyard. Nothing short of the Comstock lode will suffice as a basis, if the paper is to be long-lived.

### *THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.*

The December number of the admirable magazine, the title of which stands written above, concludes volume twenty six of the new series. During the thirty-three years of its existence this publication has been by all odds the foremost magazine of its class, and as a repository of the cream of the world's literature probably stands without a rival. The number before us opens with a continuation of "A Modern Symposium," in which the subject specially treated of ("The Soul and Future Life") is concluded. A number of persons notable in theology and science appear at this feast of reason and have somewhat to say, and the discussion is a remarkably interesting one. Mr. Frederic Harrison, the distinguished essayist and positivist, opened the discussion and now closes it. He is hard-pressed in the friendly debate, but bright, alert, aggressive and scholarly to the last. Of all the followers of Compte, Mr. Harrison is perhaps the most thoroughly equipped for an intellectual tilt of the kind in which he has just engaged, as is evinced by the neat style in which he unhorses so renowned an adversary as Professor Huxley, whose arguments at "A Modern Symposium" seem to lead directly to the grossest kind of materialism—a tendency that Mr. Harrison is by no means slow to take advantage of. It is useless to attempt to give an idea even of the drift of this discussion. Mr. Harrison holds that immortality is the influence—great or little, good or bad—that a man has upon other men and upon society; that each man's life in human society is, in effect, infinitely prolonged; and he lays down as the basis of his argument the proposition that philosophy as a whole has established a functional relation to exist between every fact of thinking, willing or feeling, on the one side, and some molecular change in the body on the other side—that is to say, that every moral phenomenon is in functional relation with some physical phenomenon. Upon this he builds his temple of positivism, and upon this he is attacked by some of the ablest of those that hold to the sweetly simple faith of the prophets of old who followed the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, and who, later, arose and followed the Star of Bethlehem. The controversy is aggressive on both sides, but discreetly and courteously so, and is of especial interest just now when the positivists seem about to be driven by the gross and uncouth arguments of materialism to ally themselves with the theologians.

Following, "A Modern Symposium," to which we have almost inadvertently alluded a little more at length than our space will justify, is an interesting paper on the newly-discovered moons of Mars; an article on "The Khedive's Egypt;" "Hours in a Library;" "Round the World in a Yacht;" "Meteorities and the Origin of Life;" and a very happily conceived essay on "The Comparative Stupidity of Politicians." But we cannot bring ourselves to make a mere catalogue of the really brilliant articles contained in the December number of the Eclectic Magazine. Each invites special comment, and the invitation is almost irresistible. The number is embellished with a fine steel portrait of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, of whom the editor writes a pleasant little sketch.

### *WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?*

The Federal Union and Recorder propounds the following inquiries with regard to the public property at Milledgeville:

If the capital should be retained in Atlanta we should like to know what is to be done with the old capitol, the governor's mansion and the fifty or sixty acres of land lying within our corporate limits all belonging to the state

We take pleasure in answering our contemporary. There is no reason why any of this property at Milledgeville should be lost to the state. In the extension of our educational system, the old capitol could, with great advantage to the public, and still greater advantage to that city, be converted into an agricultural college, which would be worth more to Milledgeville in one year than the capital would be in ten. If not, then as an asylum for insane negroes, for which humanity already cries aloud.

Milledgeville has prospered more in the ten years it has been without the capital than it did in the twenty years immediately preceding its loss; in such a progressive town there should be no difficulty in disposing of the executive mansion at a fair price, especially if Milledgeville should be wise enough to abandon her insane desire for the capital and strike for the agricultural college.

As to the fifty or sixty acres of land lying within the corporate limits of the town and belonging to the state, sell it in lots for what it will bring and put the money in the treasury.

Finally, the old penitentiary buildings would suit admirably for a county jail, and a perpetual lease of the property, at a nominal rent, might be made by the state to Baldwin county. It could also be used for the confinement of female convicts, as, indeed, it ought to be.

This is our answer to the Federal Union.

THE old silver dollar and the old copper cent should come in together. Everybody wants them. Says the Memphis Avalanche:

The copper cent has appeared in St Louis, and is a great success It is about being introduced in New Orleans, and it should be in active use in Memphis and everywhere else For many years there has been no smaller currency than five cent pieces, and the absence of smaller currency has tended to increase the prices of most small articles. One no longer is in old times buys an apple for one or two cents. It is now two or three for five cents. The illustration holds good throughout. To the poor classes especially, the copper cent is a true friend. It does not force them to pay two cents for a one cent article, nor to expend five cents in order to make change, when something worth only two or three cents is desired. Let us have a revival of the old copper cent of the fathers.

THE slightest movements of General Toombs are noticed by the radical papers of the north. They do not always indulge in comment; they seem to consider the distinguished Georgian the impersonation of all that is peculiarly southern. Without official power, yet they regard him as the most powerful man of the south.

### *THE SUSPENDED NOMINATIONS.*

The president can, if he possesses any Jacksonian qualities and is willing to exercise them, defeat the policy of delay relative to the nominations hung up in the senate committees. As soon as the extra session adjourns he can suspend the officials he desires to misplace, and fill their places with his unconfirmed appointees. This course would be particularly applicable to the Georgia marshalship and the New York custom house appointments. Nothing could prevent such suspensions, except the prolongation of the present session to the hour fixed for the meeting of the regular session, and to secure this requires the consent of the administration senators and of the democratic house. It is not feasible. The president can therefore carry out his policy. Has he the nerve? We shall see.

The contested appointments are those of Messrs. Harlan, for the supreme bench; John Baxter, for a circuit-judgship; Fitzsimmons, as marshal of Georgia; Hillard, as minister to Brazil; Jack Wharton, as marshal for Louisiana; Reed, as postmaster of Toledo; Roosevelt, Merritt and Prince for the New York custom house, and Hayt as commissioner of Indian affairs. Charges have been trumped up against nearly all, if not all, of these nominations; but it is believed that every one of them would be confirmed if a vote could be reached in the senate. With the exception of Mr. Sandford, it is thought in fact that these appointments would meet with little or no opposition. The opposition is chiefly encountered in the committee rooms—for instance, in the judiciary committee, which Mr. Edmunds virtually controls. The narrow-minded bitterness of this man is shown in his demand that Col. Fitzsimmons shall subscribe to a declaration that the constitutional amendments are right, and would be enforced by him. This is demanded as a condition precedent to a favorable report. Col. Fitzsimmons tendered a declaration, setting forth that he would execute the provisions of the constitution and the amendments to the best of his ability. But this did not satisfy the senator of Vermont. He insists that Col. Fitzsimmons shall declare, not that he will execute the laws, but that he believes them to be right in principle. This ridiculous demand sufficiently illustrates the character of the man who, at the head of the judiciary committee, who defies the will of the senate.

Thirty-four republican senators are understood to be pledged to a support of the Edmunds policy; but four—Messrs. Christiancy, Hoar, Matthews and Burnside—have declined to pledge themselves to vote against the confirmation of democrats appointed to office and persons appointed to succeed officials who have been removed without cause. It seems to be understood that this refractory quartette will use their own judgment in reference to particular cases, if the cases ever come before the senate. It is highly probable that they would resist any attempt to prolong the session for the purpose of preventing suspensions from office, and it may be that they would vote to discharge the committees from further consideration of the contested nominations. A few days will show which side is strongest. It is not exactly our fight, but our sympathies are strongly enlisted in favor of the parties who are resisting the implacables.

### *THE SOUTH THE PLACE.*

In another column we print a sensible and complete reply to the aggressive statements made by Mr. Straw, of New Hampshire concerning manufacturing in the south.

The reply is written by Mr. Goodnow, who is admirably qualified to speak upon the subject. Besides being a manufacturer of thirty years experience in both the north and south, Mr. Goodnow is a vigorous and gifted thinker, with a basis of sturdy common sense. He is managing the most important industry of Atlanta and speaks from the card.

An endorsement of Mr. Goodnow's statement is found in the statistics of manufacturing in Georgia. All Georgia cotton factories have paid, and have paid better and more frequent dividends than the same class of factories in the north. New factories are being built continually, and it is a significant fact that the most of them are built with Boston capital. It is safe to say that half the capital in the new Georgia factories comes from Boston men, and Boston manufacturers at that. They seek investments in southern factories. Mr Cogin of Augusta states that he can secure upon demand in Boston half the capital needed to build a dozen factories in Georgia, provided the other half is raised in Georgia—this condition being insisted upon simply that attentive home management and local influence may be obtained.

The truth is—and it is a truth becoming more every day—that the south is the home of cotton manufacturing. It can be done cheaper here, at less risk and under fewer contingencies than anywhere else. The truth is being rapidly demonstrated and it is this rapid demonstration that has aroused and irritated Mr. Straw of New Hampshire. Instead of discussing these affairs, which are remote and contingent in any event, Mr. Straw had better study the tariff of freights between New Hampshire and Georgia, and try and negotiate a reduced rate for a large shipment of machinery this way. That is what he might call "the duty o the hour."

IT is impossible to discover from the Telegraph's map, which gives Milledgeville only one broad-guage railroad, at which particular spot the sun goes down.

THERE is one comfort in Colonel Jones's map of Milledgeville—the intelligent voter can select a railroad centre to suit himself.

IT is now in order for the Macon Telegraph to give us a war map of the hotel accommodations of Milledgeville.

—The indifference which so many people regard a cough or cold is truly unpardonable. These often lead to consumption, and should be checked in time by use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

### *IN GENERAL.*

—Earthquakes seem to be flying about in a loose way.

—The spat of a single oyster is sufficient to populate an acre.

—It is very surprising that Vanderbilt died so soon considering the number of things which ailed him.

—A Chicago clergyman said last Sunday that no true woman would ever let a man put on her shoe.

—Sir Rowland Hill, the man who introduced cheap postage in England, celebrated his golden wedding not long since.

—When children are adopted in Indiana, the new parents require a certificate that the child is not Charley Ross.

—Mr. Hayes's "amiable stubbornness" seems to wear very well, and if it stands the present strain its durability can no longer be questioned.

—Nobody can tell how many disputes for the front side of the bed have been settled by moving the bed into the middle of the room.

—Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild gave $75,000 to the Jewish Religious society of Frankfort on the occasion of the recent marriage of his daughter.

—The number of miners killed in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania in 1876 was 228, and the number of wounded 462.

—Nym Crinkle says Mary Anderson is a rough diamond, genuine but uncut and unset. In his usual man-millinery style of criticism, he objects more to her dressing than to her acting.

—Statistics show that the number of idiots is increasing; and yet some newspapers continue to make war on quack doctors. What is a quack doctor for but to kill off the fools?

—Ohio papers are going for Mr. Milton Sayler for absenting himself when the vote on the army bill was taken. The Cincinnati Enquirer has already declared a vacancy in his district.

—The title of Oakey Hall's proposed lecture is, "What shall the verdict be?" It will not take twelve men to solve that conundrum. Merely to set the ball in motion we offer "Jim Jams" as an answer.

—The Mormon boys of Salt Lake City have taken to cigarettes, and are seen smoking them in the streets at night to an extent that grieves the church paper, the Herald. The boys are by that newspaper reminded that cigarettes lead to cigars, cigars to pipes, pipes to whisky, and whisky to the devil.

—After achieving a great legal triumph, Mrs. Myra Gaines receives the congratulations of her friends. Then she takes another look, and observes that the lawyers have simply climbed higher in her family tree and gone to roost.

—The Warner sisters, from whose hands the "Wide, Wide World" and "Queechy" came, are now elderly persons in their sixties. They live an isolated life on a pretty island in the North river, and receive a comfortable income from their books.

—The heroic attack upon Fort St. Nicholas in the Shipka Pass, was led by an Englishman, Major Campbell. At the head of a battalion of 800 men he took the fort and held it for six hours, and then had to retreat. Of the 800 men only five, besides the Major himself, returned to the Turkish lines. It is the pluckiest exploit of the present war.

—Another irreconcilable newspaper is in trouble to the extent of four lines long metre. It is the Burlington Hawk-Eye:

Policy, policy, Rutherford, man,
Snub the republicans, fast as you can;
Sweep out your friends with new policy brooms,
And make a vice consul of good Bobby Toombs.

—Eighteen thousand men are now engaged in the express business. Express companies cover over 60,000 miles of railroad, and it is estimated that its messengers daily travel 300,000 miles Three thousand five hundred horses are employed, and over 8,000 offices are required to transact their business in, and an amount of capital invested not less than $30 000,000.

—Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, he who managed the electoral theft of Florida, has been heard from. He thinks the sooner Hayes goes over to the democracy the better. He is only an embarrassment to the republican party." He thinks moreover, that "every man who went down to Louisiana to secure the vote of that state for Hayes, and then sanctioned the abandonment of Packard, is politically damned." It appears from this that Chandler, too, is mad about the violation of the proverbial "honor among thieves."

—A panel painting by Fortuny, "The Council House in Granada," valued at $15,000 was placed in the exhibition of the Philadelphia academy of fine arts by its owner, Henry C. Gibson. At the close of the show this and other pictures were returned to him He discovered at once that his Fortuny had been replaced by a clumsy copy. A search for the picture and the thief long and thorough, has resulted in the discovery of both. The thief is Louis Dupont, a young French artist, who is charitably called a kleptomaniac. The clue to his detection was his strangely intense admiration of the picture, which has been recovered.

—The princess of Wales at a London theater is thus described: Her face is exceedingly gentle and pretty, and she smiles as frequently as a school girl; yet occasionally a nervous and anxious expression flits across her countenance, as if she were enduring sudden and acute pain. Her hair is of a pretty chestnut brown, and is very skilfully dressed in a style that was invented for her and for a long time worn by no one but her. A large false piece covers the whole top of her head, and from the forehead backward is one mass of tiny curls and dainty puffs; at the back the usual plaits or puffs finish the coiffure.

—Wheever has habitually attended circuses in this country remembers the Conrad brothers, acrobatic clowns, and their comical performance, in which one pretended to be dead, while the other tumbled him about. They recently went to Germany. The London Era contains the following: "One evening the elder Conrad fell to the ground after a pretended blow, and was turned and returned as usual. His arms and legs were jerked, he was struck and kicked and dragged, but preserved a stolid impassability. Suddenly an expression of distress could be noticed through the grotesquely painted lineaments of his brother, who hastily dropped on his knees and placed his hand upon the heart of the inanimate clown, exclaiming, 'My poor brother is dead!' At this the audience only laughed. 'Gentlemen,' said the distressed man, with tears in his eyes, 'I assure you that he is dead.' Then, taking him tenderly in his arms, he bore him from the arena. The crowd appeared struck with the natural manner in which the bereft clown expressed grief, and applauded vigorously as he departed. There were loud encores for both, but neither presented himself. Death had been more thoroughly simulated than ever before."

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### *POLITICAL.*

—Mr. Hayes seems to think that he will be able to organize a pretty comfortable administration party from the Methodist church, south. He forgets that Grant also was a Methodist.—Chicago Times, ind.

—As to the collapse of southern republicanism, there is nothing to do but to admit the fact and go to work again to build it up from the foundation. We started wrong at the beginning.—Boston Advertiser, rep.

—The best informed parties, republicans and democrats, all agree that the republican party in the south is dead and buried beyond resurrection. And the coroner's inquest is died of too much Hayes, Schurz, and civil service reform.—New York Commercial Advertiser, rep.

—Senatorial visits evidently do not leave very strong impressions on Mr. Hayes. The very day after the republican senators visited him, last week, and told him they disapproved the appointment of democrats to office, he appointed a democrat collector of customs at New Orleans.—St. Louis Republican, rep.

—When the southern policy was promulgated, the understanding was that the president expected to call a new party into existence in the south, and so to wrest some of the states from democracy. This delusion he still cherishes, and he assigns it as his reason for appointing democrats to office and for otherwise "conciliating" southerners in regard to patronage.—New York Times, rep.

—If congress and the states acting together would give every state a well-supplied, well-selected, well-organized, well drilled and well-disciplined state guard militia force there would be no trouble. But with the greatest diligence that will take considerable time, and in the meantime on the recurrence of such disturbances as agitated and disgraced the country last summer we must look to the regular army as the chief instrument for maintaining the peace.—Louisville Courier-Journal, dem.

—It is understood that the republican senate caucus has decided not to confirm the appointment of Fitzsimmons, of Georgia, as a United States marshal, unless he will pledge himself to enforce the reconstruction laws as impartially as the laws of the state, and give an opinion in favor of their constitutionality. Fitzsimmons is supposed to be a hardshell Bourbon. He was not, however, recommended to the president by Senators Gordon and Hill, who had another man in their minds, but by a delegation of the house, headed by Alexander H. Stephens. Fitzsimmons ought to be able to give the pledge in good faith, but it does not seem to be important whether he believes the reconstruction laws constitutional or not. They are laws of the United States, and, as a federal officer, he is bound to enforce them as long as they are laws Fortunately the question of the constitutionality of the laws is not left to the decision of United States marshals. If Marshal Fitzsimmons does his clear duty as an officer of the government, it is inconsequential what his private opinion of its laws may be, and it is not necessary to inflict them on the world.—Cincinnati Commercial, rep.

### *HOME POLITICS AND STATE PERSONALS*

—R H. Johnston is called out for the lower house in Spalding county.

—Mr. M. J. Carswell refuses to be a candidate in Richmond county.

—Mr. R. T. Barksdale is the nominee for the lower house in Warren county.

—Colonel Furman speaks for Milledgeville at Rome and Summersville next week.

—In the thirteenth senatorial district Major John N. Hudson is the unanimous nominee.

—The negroes in Upson county have nominated O. C. Sharman for the senate.

—Col. M. C. Fulton, of Columbia county, is being called upon to contest for the senatorship in the 18th district.

—Hon. Henry R. Casey has been nominated for the senate in the 26th district, in lieu of Judge Reese, who refused to serve. Col. Casey was in the late convention.

—In Bartow county there is a movement to put Gen. Pierce Young in the legislature. If the general will consent, lots of folks outside of Bartow will throw up their caps for him.

—Dr. W. W. Carr, a candidate in Washington county, carries around a tame rattlesnake. This is a little irregular; candidates usually carry around a snake-antidote.

—In his address to the voters of the 34th district, Senator Bryan remarks: "The noble sons of Georgia have rebuilt her temple, stone by stone, and called us to a covenant, whose promise is security, and every blessing commensurate with the power of enlightened liberty."

### *ATLANTA OR MILLEDGEVILLE?*

**Current Comment Clipped from Our Exchanges.**

—Cartersville Express: A majority of the ablest and purest statesmen of Georgia are in favor of Atlanta as the capital.

—Barnesville Gazette: About the best argument the Macon Telegraph offers for Milledgeville is that "the people sigh for the halls of their fathers."

—Cartersville Express: Listen to no writers on the capital question who do not sign their real names to their articles. Those who write for Atlanta are not afraid nor ashamed to sign their names.

—Cartersville Express: The good people of Atlanta have been greatly vilified and abused in the discussion of the capital question. Even such friends of that city as Toombs, and others like him, have been set down as fools for advocating the interest of the people.

—Ibid: Whatever advances the interest of Atlanta promotes the interest of upper Georgia; and whatever promotes the interest of upper Georgia promotes the prosperity of our immediate section of country. Therefore, we are for Atlanta as the capital.

—Barnesville Gazette: Our readers well know that Atlanta is more accessible by rail than Milledgeville. To vote, Milledgeville will not settle the question. It will be like the constitutional convention. Milledgeville will not be satisfactory, and the question will be agitated again before the removal to Milledgeville will have been completed.

—Cartersville Express: When such men as Gen. Toombs, Gen. Wofford, Mr. Stephens and Senator Reese—gentlemen of the highest personal integrity and patriotic in all their purposes—have studied the question so well as they are capable of doing, say that Atlanta is the place for the capital, and they are agreed with on the part of a great majority of the leading and best men of the state, we think their opinions are worthy of consideration and respect. They have no personal interest in the matter except so far as they are interested in the welfare of the state and the prosperity of the whole people.

—Barnesville Gazette: The editors of the Macon Telegraph try to make their readers believe they know more about the way Atlanta has acted than General Toombs. Mr. Toombs says he has volunteered to represent the state and has thoroughly investigated the frauds against the state by radical thieves. He says Atlanta has acted in good faith, and that she will do what she promises to do, if the people vote the capital for her. Mr. Toombs has no more interest in the matter than a good citizen. Macon is jealous, and has more at stake than merely locating the capital at Milledgeville. The ablest men of the state tell you Atlanta is the best place for the capital.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### *NEWS OF INTEREST TO SOUTHERN FARMERS.*

**Sowing Wheat—A Remedy for Cholera—Etc., Etc.**

### *SOWING WHEAT.*

*Agricultural Editor Constitution*—There are three important things to be avoided in raising wheat: rust, smut and spring frost. Great care should be observed in the selection of seed, which should be saved from ripe wheat. Before sowing, the seed should by all means be run through a fan, blowing out all small, unmatured grains. The wheat should then be well soaked in bluestone, and all grains that swim or rise to the top of the water, thrown out. The land for wheat should be broken very deep and if possible to do so, should be subsoiled and well pulverized with a harrow. When we have dry weather during the month of May, it almost insures good yields of wheat, which to my mind is conclusive evidence that it requires dry soil. Any low lands or soil that retain water on the surface, should not only be subsoiled but broken in twelve feet lands, leaving the last finishing furrow of the land open, which should point or empty into low places to run the water off. Then nothing is equal for large yields to the grain. Drill with guano attachment, using two hundred pounds of good ammoniated manure per acre. In absence of the grain drill, the land should be prepared as above stated, sowing not less than twenty-five bushels of cotton seed and as much more as you see proper or have the seed to spare, up to fifty or sixty bushels per acre. And with Share's coulter harrow (which no farmer should be without), after sowing the wheat with the cotton seed on the top of the broken beds or lands, harrow in the wheat and cotton seed. This covers in the most of the cotton seed and covers the wheat from one-half to one inch deep, which is the proper depth to plant wheat. If covered deeper it does not do well; and when plowed in with plows that cover deeper, such as small or large one-horse turning plows, will nine times in ten result in a failure in the crop. Straight-toothed harrows will not do. No plow larger than the one made of a four inch bar of iron original shape with a diamond point should be used No land should be sown in wheat without the above or a better preparation. If a farmer intends sowing twenty acres in wheat in the old blotched way, without manure, he would do well to sow seven acres with either of the above plans, by which he will make more and much better matured wheat, and would have his 13 acres to sow in oats or something else. The time for sowing depends greatly on the variety of wheat—whether forward or late—and the preparation and fertility of the soil. With the above preparation I have found that wheat sown by the 15th to the 20th of November is occasionally forward enough to be injured by late spring frosts. While there seems to be no real and sure remedy for rust in very nearly all the different varieties of wheat, the above plan is nearer an effectual remedy than any other I have ever known tried, from the fact that deep plowing sinks all common rains below the roots of the wheat, and the well-prepared and highly-manured soil hastens the crop to an early maturity, as we invariably find late backward wheat worse injured from rust than earlier varieties or forward wheat. This plan will and does not apply to the oat crop. The dry May that makes wheat injures oats, and where slovenly put in and the land thin insures a failure. Consequently the shallow covering of oats does not do so well dry springs as deeper covering. ENQUIRER.

P. S. I failed to allude to the Hessian fly, next worst disaster to rust in growing wheat. The cause of my forgetting to mention it must have been owing to my not having been troubled with them in twenty years If wheat is to be sown in corn land it should be cultivated late so as to entirely eradicate grass. The land should be entirely free of grass and weeds. Then get early varieties of wheat, manure and prepare well, and do not sow until after heavy frosts fall, and fly will not trouble the crop, or does not interfere with urine. ENQUIRER.

### *REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA*

*Editor Agricultural Department of The Constitution:* I have noticed in several of the papers that there are a great many hogs dying from cholera. As I, several years ago, discovered a remedy which has always proved successful in my hands and in the hands of my neighbors; believing that it would be the means by which a great many hogs might be saved I send it to you for publication, which is as follows: Place the hogs in a lot where they can get no water, also, place a vessel there in which to give them following prescription, viz: Soap suds one quart, sweet oil one gill to each hog. Don't have the soap suds very strong, if you do it will affect the oil. Feed the hog on moistened wheat bran. If the hog is too sick to drink voluntarily the above prescription, you can drench him, which will answer if the hog is not too far gone. D. R ELDER.
Oconee county, Ga., Nov. 6, 1877.

Mr. William Sloan, Clay county Miss., sends us the following which he states has proved with him a most effective cure: Cloride of lime, one pound, to a full feed of shelled corn at one time for forty hogs. Soak the corn in a solution of this twelve to sixteen hours. For chickens mix with chops or grain.

**Atlanta's Cause.**

THOMASVILLE, GA., Nov. 18, 1877.

*Editors Constitution:* Don't allow anything you see in the newspapers from here to excite any fears as to the success of Atlanta in the approaching contest for the capital. A careful calculation, based upon reliable reports, warrants me in saying to you that Atlanta may safely count on a majority of not less than one thousand in Dougherty, eight hundred in Decatur, and four hundred in Thomas. Brooks and Colquitt will be with you. We are not satisfied with the thirty thousand conceded to Atlanta by some honest Milledgeville men here. State pride impels us to the honest effort of making it not less than fifty thousand. We cannot even doubt that it will reach this. OBSERVER.

**The Deadwood Miners.**

DEADWOOD, November 22.—Company C, 7th cavalry, has arrived Supported by the soldiers, the sheriff demanded the surrender of the entrenched miners. Great excitement exists among the miners throughout the gulch, although no disturbance has been made beyond hooting at the soldiers.

**Citizens Imprisoned.**

MATAMORAS, November 22—Fifteen prominent citizens have been imprisoned for alleged complicity with Escobeda.

**A Cuban Expedition**

NEW YORK, November 22—Aldama, the confidential agent for Cuba, attaches no importance to the rumor that an expedition is [illegible].

### *GENERAL W. T. WOFFORD.*

**His Views on the Capital Question.**

CARTERSVILLE, GA., November 15, 1877.

*Messrs John A Erwin, M L Pritchett, R. H. Cannon, Thomas H. Baker, R. C. Roberts, Thomas W Milner and others:*

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your letter requesting my opinion as to whether there are sufficient reasons for the removal of the capital of the state from Atlanta to Milledgeville, permit me to say I do not believe there is one single reason for the proposed change. Atlanta is a large, growing city; its rapid increase in population and wealth, even during these hard times, is wonderful. Mr. Hill is not the only great man who has spoken of its bright future. Mr. John C. Calhoun and General T. R. R. Cobb, before the war, foretold of its becoming the great city of the south. The Cincinnati southern railroad will be completed by the 1st of July next. This grand enterprise will bring through Atlanta and northern Georgia a part of the population and wealth of the great but cold northwest. Her crowded citizens are seeking a milder climate, and if the capital remains in Atlanta the immigrants will be favorably impressed with the resources of our state, as estimated by the business of our gate city; through which at no distant day there will pour into Georgia and the whole south an immense population that will cause us to regain our former prosperity and add such an amount of capital and skill to our manufacturing interests, that our future will be much greater than in our past history. Before the war the question of the removal of the capital from Milledgeville was discussed in the legislature. The reasons then given were because of the want of hotel accommodations and of the want of railroads by which to reach the city. The former reason is greater now than ever. Capitalists cannot afford to erect hotels and boarding houses, to be occupied only forty days in every two years. The expense in moving from Atlanta to Milledgeville, together with the certainty that it would again be removed, is worse than folly; there is a love for the former good citizens in Milledgeville and a sympathy for her desolate condition that all old members of the legislature properly feel; but we should be governed in the permanent location of the capital by reasons that affect the convenience, welfare and interest of the entire state. No personal or local interest should influence the people of Georgia in their decision of this important issue. Very respectfully,
W. T. WOFFORD.

**Gen. Longstreet's Political Logic.**

*Editors Constitution:* In the course of a letter from Gen. Longstreet, printed in THE CONSTITUTION some days ago, that gentleman takes occasion to make quite a pointed, but I am free to say good-natured, thrust at those democrats in the south who have applied to Mr. Hayes for appointments to office. He alludes specially to the marshalship for Georgia, and expresses his surprise that while he was bitterly denounced a few years ago by the democrats for accepting office under a republican administration, lo, and behold! a host of southern democrats are now eager in pressing their applications for office on a republican president.

In answer to this modest attempt of Gen. Longstreet to vindicate himself by showing that democrats are *pari delictu*, I would remind that gentleman that not only *tempora mutantur*, but *homines* have undergone quite as signal a revolution. Gen. Longstreet accepted office under a military tyrant, who was holding his fellow-countrymen of the south in chains, and playing the autocrat over southern states with federal bayonets as his prime ministers; while Mr. Hayes has brought this despicable tyranny and oppression to an end, and restored self-government to the people. *He* served under an enemy, with convictions that he would do that enemy's work; while southern democrats of the present day offer to serve under a president who has been their friend, the friend of the south, and the friend to liberty, who has been hailed as such all over the south, and who has openly proclaimed that "official duty" should be the only service required of his appointees to office. Mr. Hayes went further than this. He even proclaimed a total divorce between public officials and party politics, and declared his intention to appoint an avowed democrat to the Georgia marshalship, without reference to his present or future party associations.

Such are the facts in the two cases; and General Longstreet and the public have only to consider them for a moment to understand why Georgia democrats can consistently accept office under Mr. Hayes, when they could not have done so under Grant without a sacrifice of principles, and more or less of the esteem of their southern neighbors. The one was our conqueror and tyrant; the other our liberator and friend. A DEFEATED ASPIRANT.

**New Advertisements.**

G. W. ADAIR..................Auctioneer.

**MAYS PROPERTY!**

COR JACKSON AND HARRIS STREETS.

I WILL sell at the City Hall on the (4th) first Tuesday in December, one lot, 100x100, on corner Jackson and Harris streets, upon which is a six room house, good well, and opposite Mr Merchants, Architect Parkins, and other—in first class neighborhood and on the great Ponce deLeon Boulevard. The property belongs to a non-resident Good titles. To be sold for what it will bring for cash. G. W. ADAIR.
6 5 nov23 dnov22 25 27 29 dec2 & 4th

**NOTICE.**

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—The State Savings Bank of Atlanta, its agents and attorneys, are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the next term of the City Court of Atlanta, to be held on the first Monday in December next, to answer the complaint of John Rice and Mary C. Kimball, in an action on an account, returnable to said Court November 8, 1877. JAMES D. COLLINS,
148 nov6...d aw3w C. C. C.

**To whom it may Concern.**

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that we have commenced suit against the corporation known as the State Savings Bank of Atlanta, in an action on an account returnable to the December Term. 1877, of the City Court of Atlanta. November 6th, 1877.
JOHN RICE,
MARY C. KIMBALL.
148 nov6...dlaw4w

**The Last Chance! IN 1877.**

**HAVANA ROYAL LOTTERY.**

**Grand Extraordinary Drawing!**

**Will Take Place, Dec. 31, 1877.**

**Only 18000 Tickets, and 2346 Prizes!**

**Capital Prize, $500,000.**

Total Amount of Prizes..................$1,350,000
We only guarantee those tickets obtained through us as being genuine.
Send your orders and call for plans to
BORNIO & BROTHER,
Oldest Agents for the South New Orleans, La
[illegible] d2m fri sun wed

**ROYAL Havana Lottery**

**$810,000 drawn every 17 days.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $300,000 |
| 1 prize of | 50,000 |
| 1 prize of | 25,000 |
| 2 prizes of $10,000 | 20,000 |
| 10 prizes of $5,000 each | 50,000 |
| 124 prizes of $1,000 each | 124,000 |
| 682 prizes of $500 each | 341,000 |
| 821 prizes, amounting to (Spanish) | $810,000 |

Information furnished free. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. Spanish Bank bills and governments purchased.
F. MASICH,
42 Decatur St.,
551 sep30...d6m sun wed New Orleans, La.

# The Constitution

ATLANTA, GA

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23 1877


*ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.*

—The Evening News, of Augusta, has come to hand. It is a bright and newsy little publication, and we trust will win its way.

—Ned Purcell is flinging out skirmishers preparatory to attacking another barbecue on the canal.

—Colonel Jones's war map of Milledgeville shows that Macon is the railroad centre of that section of Georgia. The Ptolemy's map wasn't a good one for Milledgeville.

—Mumford, of the Talbotton Standard, is still suffering with rheumatism. This should be a solemn warning to married editors who are opposed to Atlanta as the capital.

—The Thomasville Times has improved wonderfully in its typographical appearance lately.

—Colonel Jones will have it that THE CONSTITUTION has been pursuing him with personalities. Why doesn't he call them pleasantries, and thus at one fell blow, do justice to our intentions?

—Upon what grounds does the fiend who controls the local department of the Columbus Times allude to one of our reporters as "Chobby Tobby?"

—Bill Moore is obliged to hear from Atlanta. He engaged a correspondent here even before he started his new paper in Augusta. Few of her communications will appear in print, however.

—The pending difficulty between the local reporter of the Ellijay Courier and the editor of the DeKalb County News will be adjusted by a board of honor in Covington. The board says she is getting tired of fooling with children.

—An enterprising Macon man wants a partner with capital enough to start a chewing-gum factory. He thinks he can make a fortune by supplying the female colleges in Georgia.

—Hanged if Atlanta hasn't got a pretty strong skirmish line in western, southern and southwestern Georgia. The list comprises the LaGrange Reporter, the West Point Press, the Merriwether Vindicator, the Hamilton Journal, the Columbus Times, the Lumpkin Independent, the Cuthbert Messenger, the Dawson Journal, the Americus Republican, the Bainbridge Democrat and the Valdosta Times—all experienced sharpshooters.

—The Macon Telegraph's war map of Milledgeville presents an appearance similar to that of a cold veal pie with the top crust mashed in.

—The literary department of the Madison Home Journal will, after the first of January, be under the control of Miss Anna Blackburn, the accomplished daughter of Dr. J. C. C. Blackburn.

—Monroe superior court wouldn't be held much this week. A number of bonds were forfeited and several attachments were issued for defaulting witnesses.

—The sudden death of Mr. Lumpkin Gresham, a popular citizen of Forsyth, is announced in the Griffin News. He was one of the most genial of gentlemen, and his death will be regretted by an unusually large circle of acquaintances. He was for many years the proprietor of a hotel in Forsyth, and was well-known to the traveling public.

—Mr. Harry S. Johnson, a highly esteemed citizen of Griffin, is dead. He was clerk of the superior court of Spalding county.

—The editor of the Thomasville Enterprise had fresh cucumbers for dinner on the 18th. They were grown in the open air.

—It doesn't surprise Randall, of the Thomasville Enterprise, that Peter O'Neal and other radicals should be aided and abetted in their "nefarious work" of "trying to dupe the colored people with the most flagrant lies" about Atlanta.

—Major Lucien C. Bryan, of Thomasville, will shortly begin the publication of an agricultural monthly. Major Bryan is a fluent writer, a good farmer, and an energetic, business man, and he will make the publication a success.

—The Augusta Evening News has two editions daily.

—Two new manufacturing enterprises have been organized in Augusta. One is called "The Cummings Manufacturing company" and the other is known as the "Dublin Mills."

—Burglars with an incendiary attachment are operating in Thomasville.

—Mr. Robert L. Reid, while out hunting near Thomasville recently, was accidently shot in the face by Judge Hopkins. Mr. Reid's wounds are not dangerous, however, and he is rapidly recovering.

—Ham, of the Old Capitol, went down to Augusta the other day and backed up his Milledgeville arguments with a silver-mounted derringer.

—Captain Henry Butts, of Upson, who was a captain in the war of 1812, is dead. He was nearly one hundred years of age.

—Gwinnett Herald: We learn from Dr. Mitchell the particulars of a serious accident, which came near resulting fatally, last week. A little son of Mr. Whitehead, who lives on Mr. Born's farm, had been given a knife, and, like most boys, was very proud of it. While the family were at dinner he was playing in the yard and attempted to jump from a basket of cotton to the steps of the house with the knife in his hand, the little blade open. He failed to reach the steps and fell, his head struck on the knife driving the blade up to the handle in the side of his head. It penetrated at least an inch in the brain and required a very strong effort to draw it out. Dr. Mitchell was sent for and has been attending there. His first impression was that there was no hope of his recovery, but he thinks it very probable now that he will get well.

—Cartersville Express: At the conclusion of General Toombs' speech, vociferous and deafening cries for "Small" brought before the audience a man who, though he had never visited our town before, was well known to our people—Atlanta's giant champion, Samuel W. Small. Probably a speech from any other young man in the state would have sounded flat and jarring to the ears and nerves of the assemblage after the brilliant effort of Mr. Toombs. The people seemed to think another speech would have spoiled their recent enjoyment, and began to walk slowly to the door, but when Mr. Small uttered his first words it seemed as if the immense crowd knew they were the tones of an orator. They lingered, and in a few sentences Mr. Small had them chained to their positions and kept them intensely interested until the close of his short and brilliant speech. We regret exceedingly we have not this speech for publication. Every young man in the state should have heard it. It was a beautiful, masterly effort, which at once made the eloquent young orator distinguished in our community.

—Rome Tribune: The removal question, in a great measure, has been unjustly argued, especially by those who favor Milledgeville. We would cheerfully submit to the will of the people, if the facts were laid fairly before the voters. One point worthy of note is, who sustained Bullock's administration, by which Georgia was wronged out of millions. While we do not find fault with those democrats who were overpowered by the radical element in their midst, and were represented by Bullock's followers, yet we do object to their charging those frauds upon the democracy of north and east Georgia, who battled against and finally overthrew the thieves that infested our state capital. If these frauds are chargeable to any section of the state, they are chargeable to the section that was represented by radicals in our state legislature. It does not argue well for their honesty of purpose, when they seek to place these frauds upon the innocent. Those counties that are most clamorous for Milledgeville were represented by radicals.

—The Courier also has this: General A. J. Hansell has been in town this week. He is looking finely and appears to be in good health, except that for the last few years his eyes have failed much. For thirty years he practiced law in our superior court and stood among the first at the bar. There are no purer, truer men than General Hansell. He give us quite a valuable narrative on the customs and habits of the Cherokees prior to their removal from this country. A number of years of his early life were spent in their midst. He is now in the manufacturing business—making cotton yarns. His manufacturing and commercial relations with the country render him very familiar with their status in general. A talk with him was to us a real treat, and his presence in our midst is always a source of pleasure. We hope that his last years will be as profitable to him as his early life has been brilliant and historic.

*DOWN IN DIXIE.*

—Gypsies drive a profitable business telling fortunes for southern negroes.

—Two widowers in Berry county, Texas, married each other's daughter.

—At a ball a Columbia young lady fell with such force as to render her insensible, and Gov. Hampton "toted" her out in his arms.

—The total valuation of property in New Orleans this year is $111,115,395, a falling off of nearly a million from last year's assessment.

—New Orleans business men have introduced the penny, and the Democrat is to issue a three-cent evening edition in consequence.

—Five thousand people at Camden were disappointed on Friday last. They had assembled to see the man Gov. Hampton had respited hung.

—A squad of convicts at work on a North Carolina railroad made a break for liberty, and two of them were killed by the guard and a third torn by dogs.

—Augusta has a $75,000 cotton-seed factory. The price paid for dry seed is fifty cents per hundred pounds, and a ton of seed yields thirty gallons of oil.

—The San Antonio banks paid the working men of the town $50,000 in Mexican dollars and next day refused to take it for less than five per cent discount.

—The Merchants' exchange of Nashville has appointed a committee to obtain permission from the N. C. and St. L railroad for Nashville drummers to ride on freight trains.

—A shaft sunk from the top of the mountain at the Swannanoa, N. C., tunnel filled with water, and when the convicts unexpectedly tapped it a few days ago they had a lively race with a damp death.

—The Nashville American announces the death at Lima, Peru, of A. J. Law, long connected with the shops of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. He was foreman of the Oroga shops at Callao at a salary of $350 per month.

—A Texas story: An Italian boy named Laily came to this country eight years ago a poor organ grinder. His monkey died and he hired as a sheep herder near Laredo, and by hard work got a herd of his own. He is now independently rich.

—The General James alluded to in Texas dispatches as having charge of 2,000 Texas troops is General Fleming James, a son of the late Henry James, of Richmond, Virginia. He is a graduate of the Virginia military institute, and is quite a young man.

—George Lewis, a well known colored man in Winnsboro, South Carolina, was sitting on the fence by a big gully, listening to services in the colored Baptist church near by, when he fell backward into the gully, a distance of about thirty feet, and was killed.

—Reidsville (N. C.) Times: A Presbyterian preacher named Beard, with his wife and eight children, tramped out of Charlotte the other week, bound for Salisbury. Mr. Beard is well learned in Hebrew and preaches most excellent sermons, but he can't make money; consequently "foots it."

—Fort Worth Democrat: The prospect for a good buffalo hunt is encouraging. The early cold weather has set in and the range is already black with the bison, and the hunters are preparing for an early and vigorous onslaught on them. A half million hides will come to Fort Worth during the ensuing six months.

—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer: Rufus Young, colored, was tried at the last spring term of Rowan superior court on a charge of rape, and convicted. The supreme court granted him a new trial, and at the recent term of the Rowan court he was again tried, and this time acquitted. Immediately he was held on another charge of assault with intent to commit a rape, and the trial resulted in conviction, and sentence to ten years in the penitentiary. On Monday last he was taken to the head of the Western North Carolina railroad, and turned over to the authorities there to work out his sentence. On Tuesday he attempted to escape, and was fired upon and killed by the guard, and Friday saw the earth close over the remains of the misguided wretch.


**Rack and Ruin**

will overtake the teeth if they are not cleansed daily. When they are decayed past redemption, how bitter to think, "If I had only used SOZODONT I might have saved them, but now it is too late." Be wise in time, and arrest decay with the great antiseptic.

nov20 deod1w&w1t

MANCHESTER

**Locomotive Works,**

ESTABLISHED IN 1853,

Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents, and the good will for the manufacture of their celebrated Steam Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders promptly. Send for descriptive circular.

ARETAS BLOOD, Agent,

575 nov21,1877...d1y Manchester, N. H.

Insurance.

**Scottish Commercial Insurance Co**

OF

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

**Representing $6,250,000**

Assets in the United States, $661,293 89

Over $500,000 of which, at par value, is invested in U. S. Government Bonds

F. J. HALLOWS, Manager, Glasgow, Scotland.

F. W. CROWELL, W. T. READ, Joint Resident Managers, 40 and 42 Pine Street, New York.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ATLANTA, GA., November 16th, 1877.

I, W. L. Goldsmith, Comptroller General of the State of Georgia, and having supervision of Insurance matters, do certify that the SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, has made the deposit of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000) with the Treasurer of Georgia, in compliance with the Deposit Law of the State, approved Feb 28, 1877. Given under my official hand and seal of office the day and year first above written.

W. L. GOLDSMITH, Comptroller General of Georgia.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Agent, Atlanta, Ga. Office No. 8 E. Alabama Street. 507 nov18—d3w

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

**AN OPEN LETTER**

TO THE PUBLIC

NEW YORK, October 1st, 18

I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased, to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been the production of

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

Their popularity has become so extended and the demand so great as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby ROBBING ME of the reward, and the afflicted of their virtues.

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC.

and protect them from vile impositions, I have adopted a new label, which bears my trade-mark and notice of its entry in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, also my signature, thus:

*Wm. H. Tutt M. D.*

TO COUNTERFEIT THIS IS FORGERY.

Before purchasing, examine the label closely.

THE GENUINE TUTT'S PILLS

exert a peculiar influence on the system. Their action is prompt, and their good effects are felt in a few hours. A quarter of a century of study of the Liver has demonstrated that it exerts a greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body, and when diseased the entire organism is deranged. It is specially for the healing of this vital organ that I have spent so many years of toil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest boon ever furnished the afflicted, shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imitation imposed upon them?

LET THE HONEST PEOPLE OF AMERICA SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE NOT DEFRAUDED. Scrutinize the label closely, see that it bears all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from respectable dealers. It can be found everywhere. Very respectfully,

W. H. TUTT.

000 oct16..d&wtf n r m

Security Oil.

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY OIL,

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN USE.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire-Test.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

Fully Deodorized.

WILL NOT EXPLODE

HIGHEST AWARD

AT

Centennial Exposition

For Excellence of Manufacture

AND HIGH FIRE TEST.

Endorsed by the Insurance Companies.

*Read this Certificate—One of Many.*

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BALTIMORE, Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1874.—*Messrs. C. West & Sons,—Gentlemen:* Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security Oil" as the *safest and best* ever used in our household. Yours truly,

[Signed] ANDREW REESE, President.

Manufactured by

C. WEST & SONS, Baltimore.

Try it, and you will use no other.

484 sep26 d6m

IT NEVER FAILS!

MANY USE IT!!

MORE WANT IT!!

ALL CAN HAVE IT!!!

Every Housekeeper in the land should Use

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For all household purposes,

For Scouring and Polishing TIN, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, STEEL and all other metallic ware. It will SCOUR KNIVES and FORKS, WASH DISHES, CLEAN PAINTS, POLISH WINDOWS, SCRUB FLOORS and a good deal more than all other Soaps combined will not do.

It removes every kind and every particle of dirt, grease or stains from whatever it is applied to without injury to the ware. The best thing in the world for the hands. Let every man rejoice, that what ever dirty work he may be engaged in

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

he may wash his hands clean with it. It costs but the moderate price of an ordinary laundry soap. Can be used in hard or soft water. They who try it once always use it.

201 nov9.. d2m e w2m

**WM. F. WEBER,**

**Architect,**

(Late of Baltimore, Md.)

S. W. Corner Marietta and Broad Sts.

PLANS for Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings prepared at short notice. Call and examine Photographs and Drawings of Buildings put up in different parts of the country.

436 nov15...1m

REMOVAL.

**JULIUS L. BROWN,**

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery United States Circuit Court, has removed his office to Room No. 7 Kidd's Centennial Building, corner Whitehall street and Railroad, Atlanta, Ga. Patronage solicited. 514 nov18 d1m


**Executor's Sale.**

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Morgan county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court House door, in the legal hours of sale, the tract of land in said county, whereon Elijah E. Jones, deceased, kept up a plantation at the time of his death and for many years before, containing twenty-three hundred and twenty-six (2,326) acres, more or less, situate on Hard Labor Creek in said county, adjoining lands of Miss Speed, P. R. Thomason, R. Douglas, Hume and others, within 2½ miles of the city of Madison, to be sold in nine parcels as designed on map of same made by C. R. Barrow, County Surveyor, now on deposit in the Ordinary's office, for the inspection of the public.

No. 1 Containing (627) six hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, and known as the "Cook place."

No. 2. Containing three hundred and sixty-four (364) acres, more or less, and known as the Pryor Tract.

No. 3. Containing one hundred and fifty-nine (159) acres, more or less, and known as part of the Harris land.

No. 4 Containing one hundred and fifty-one (151) acres more or less.

No 5 Containing one hundred and fifty-three (153) acres, more or less.

No 6. Containing three hundred and thirty-two (332) acres, more or less.

No. 7. Containing (128) one hundred and twenty-eight acres, more or less.

No 8. Containing (175) one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less.

No. 9. Containing one hundred and seventy-six (176) acres, more or less.

Also, one wild lot of land, No 974, in the fifth district, section of originally Cherokee now Lumpkin county.

Also, four hundred and one (401) shares of the capital stock of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, together with five (5) shares of the capital stock of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Also, on the said plantation of said deceased, on Thursday, the sixth day of the same month, the following personal property, to wit: Eighteen (18) mules, four (4) horses, two colts, fifteen (15) head of cattle, twenty five head of sheep, corn and fodder, some fifteen hundred bushels of cotton seed, one four horse wagon, four two horse wagons, one fifty saw cotton gin, one endless screw press, one six horse power steam engine, one thresher and fan, lot of plantation implements, plow gear, one carriage and harness, one buggy and harness, one man's and one lady's saddle, three boilers, one barrel syrup. Terms cash.

E. C. JONES,
R. E. MANN,
Executors of E. E. Jones.

433 nov15 d&w fri sun wed


NATIONAL HOTEL,

DALTON, GEORGIA.

J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor, (late of Kennesaw House, Marietta, Ga.,) assisted by W. M. Lewis, Clerk, has taken charge of the above named house and thoroughly renovated it, and will hereafter keep what Dalton has long needed, "a first class Hotel," elegant sample rooms and first class accommodations for commercial travelers. Invalids will find this a first class house to spend the winter. Every attention will be shown them. Give us a trial. Very respectfully,

000 nov22..dtf J. Q. A. LEWIS.


Railroad Schedules.

**Central & Southwestern RAILROADS**

SAVANNAH, GA., November 11, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, November 11, 1877 passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Savannah | 9 20 a m |
| Leaves Augusta | 9 15 a m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 4 45 p m |
| Arrives at Macon | 6 45 p m |
| Leaves Macon for Atlanta | 9 16 p m |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 5 02 a m |
| Leave Macon for Eufaula (Accommodation) | 9 00 p m |
| Arrives at Eufaula | 9 55 a m |
| Leave Macon for Columbus (Accommodation) | 8 00 p m |
| Arrives at Columbus | 4 38 a m |

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Macon daily, except Saturday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 10 40 p m |
| Arrives at Macon | 5 45 a m |
| Leaves Eufaula (Accommodation) | 6 00 p m |
| Arrives Macon (Accommodation) | 6 45 a m |
| Leaves Columbus (Accommodation) | 8 15 p m |
| Arrives at Macon | 5 15 a m |
| Leaves Macon | 7 00 a m |
| Arrives at Milledgeville | 9 44 a m |
| Arrives at Eatonton | 11 30 a m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 4 45 p m |
| Arrives at Savannah | 4 00 p m |
| Leaves Augusta | 9 15 a m |

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Eufaula daily except Sunday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Savannah | 7 30 p m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 6 00 a m |
| Leaves Augusta | 8 05 p m |
| Arrives at Milledgeville | 9 44 a m |
| Arrives at Eatonton | 11 30 a m |
| Arrives at Macon | 8 00 a m |
| Leaves Macon for Atlanta | 8 40 a m |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 2 16 p m |
| Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula | 8 20 a m |
| Arrives at Eufaula | 3 46 p m |
| Arrives at Albany | 1 50 p m |
| Leaves Macon for Columbus | 11 55 a m |
| Arrives at Columbus | 4 00 p m |

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Train on Blakeley Extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 1 40 p m |
| Arrives at Macon from Atlanta | 6 55 p m |
| Leaves Albany | 10 30 a m |
| Leaves Eufaula | 8 30 a m |
| Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany | 4 47 p m |
| Leaves Columbus | 11 20 a m |
| Arrives at Macon from Columbus | 3 58 p m |
| Leaves at Macon | 7 35 p m |
| Arrives at Augusta | 6 00 a m |
| Leaves Augusta | 8 05 p m |
| Arrives at Savannah | 7 15 a m |

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon

WINTER SCHEDULE.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE,

Via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, 1877,

**Triple Daily Passenger Trains**

will be run by the Old Reliable.

**THE FAST MAIL TRAIN**

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta at | 3:10 P M |
| Arrives Atlanta at | 9:15 A M |

Carrying Pullman Cars between Atlanta and Washington without change and between Lynchburg and New York without change.

Virtually no change between Atlanta and New York and arriving in New York on same train as by any other line.

Passengers leaving New York by this train at 6:30 p. m, arrive in Atlanta *ahead of all opposition.*

**The Day Express Train**

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta at | 7:30 A M |
| Arrives Atlanta at | 10.17 P M |

Passengers leaving Atlanta by this train at 7:30 a. m. in Washington the next afternoon.

Through Pullman cars run daily by this train between Nashville and Atlanta

**The Kennesaw Evening Express**

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta at (daily except Sunday) | 4:10 p m |
| Arrives Atlanta at | 8:45 a m |

This train stops at all stations

The Day Express and Fast Mail Trains make close connection at Chattanooga for all points West and to Texas.

For Time Cards, Maps, and further information apply to Ticket Office Kennesaw Route at Union Depot, or to B. W. WRENN,

General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga

000 nov11...dtf

**PIEDMONT AIR LINE.**

The Long Expected Hope of the Bankers, Merchants, Business Men and Traveling Public Realized.

**Permanent Winter Arrangement For 1877.**

THE only Line having direct and quick double daily connections between Atlanta, Ga., and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

Leaving Atlanta at 5 p. m., and arriving in New York at 9:35 a. m. second morning.

Passengers from the line of the Georgia and Georgia Central Railroads arriving in Atlanta by day trains make close connections with this train. Returning by same route, leaving New York at 6:30 p.m., arrive in Atlanta at 9:10 a. m. second day, connecting directly with south bound trains of the Georgia and Central Railroads, which places them at home same day of arrival in Atlanta. Also connect with the south bound train of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad for all points in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

SECOND TRAIN.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 6 a. m. will DINE in Washington City the following day, and arrive in New York the same evening at 10.05, being eleven hours and thirty minutes ahead of all competition.

Returning—Leave New York at 7 a m, or leave New York at 9:15 a m by the New York and Washington Limited Express, will arrive in Atlanta at 11:20 p m second evening, nine hours and fifty-five minutes in advance of any other route.

By this line you have a daylight view of the "Piedmont Belt" of Georgia and the Carolinas, which embraces fine mountain scenery, pure water and salubrious climate.

It being 72 miles the SHORTEST, BEST EQUIPPED and SMOOTHEST ROUTE, passengers are transported at a rate of speed per mile that is not hazardous.

Complete Parlor and Sleeping Car accommodations on all trains.

Ask for Tickets and check your baggage through by AIR LINE ROUTE.

G. J. FOREACRE,
General Manager.

W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

009 nov10 dtf

**NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.**

PREACHERS and Delegates attending the session of the North Georgia Conference, to be held at Gainesville, Ga., beginning November 28th, 1877, will be RETURNED FREE on presenting to Conductors the certificate of the Secretary of the Conference, "That the holder had been in attendance, *paid full fare going*, &c.

This applies to those using the following railroads, viz:

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line,
North-Eastern,
Central,
South-Western,
Macon and Brunswick,
Atlanta and West Point,
Western and Atlantic.
Rome.

Those using the Georgia Railroad and branches, and the Macon and Augusta Railroad PAY FULL FARE GOING. Ask for return ticket at starting point; have said return ticket countersigned by the Secretary of the Conference.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line time schedule:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta. | Arrive at Gainesville |
| 5 o'clock p m | 7:45 p m |
| 6 o'clock a m | 8.27 a m |
| Returning— | |
| Leave Gainesville. | Arrive in Atlanta. |
| 9.05 p m | 11 30 p m |
| 6:30 a m | 9:10 a m |

W. F. COOK,
J. E. EVANS,
J. S. STEWART,
Committee.

nov15...td dh


Relief for the Afflicted.

**DR. RICE,**

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

223 aug5—d&w1y

**Thrash's Consumptive Cure.**

Extract of Letter from Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, of Sparta, Ga., to Rev. L. J. Davies.

MACON, January 8, 1876.

DEAR BROTHER DAVIES: Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since Conference some one sent me, from Americus, a bottle of Thrash's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now. this is the ninth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them the letter, and make them send me by express, to Sparta, Ga., two, three, or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

Signed] L. PIERCE.

BARNESVILLE, GA., February 6, 1876.

This is to certify that I have tried several kinds of medicine, but never have found anything that did me good until I tried Thrash's Lung Restorer, and I think it has effected a cure in my case. I would recommend it to those suffering from diseased lungs to be one of the best medicines that is made.

MRS P. F. MATHEWS

Prepared only by J. T. Thrash & Co., Griffin, Georgia.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR
Wholesale Agents.

sep16..d3m

**PRESCRIPTION FREE**

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec5.1876—d&w1v

OBSTACLES to MARRIAGE REMOVED. Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

834 may15..d1yr

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

**View of Marriage!**

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

434 aug26 d&w1y

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive. Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. $3 per case. Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York. Druggists supplied.

61 aug5.1877..d1v

**The Opium Habit in America**

Has increased in the last century with wonderful rapidity, and is still on the increase. If it were not for Dr. Collins' discovery there would be no hope; his cure is painless and sure; his price for treatment are nearly thirty per cent. less than they were in 1868. For particulars address,

DR. S. B. COLLINS,
nov10 d&w1m LaPorte, Ind

B. M. Woolley's Painless AMERICAN OPIUM Cure or ANTIDOTE.

The habit of using Morphine, Gum Opium, Laudanum or Elixir of Opium cured painlessly by this *Improved remedy.*

Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga., at *reduced prices.* Tested in hundreds of cases. Guaranteed. Particulars FREE. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

Office, 35 Whitehall street, up-stairs, over Linen Store. 365 oct16...dtf

**LA. S. L.**

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Com'y.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350 000. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

during which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 11th,

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Quarters, $2 50. Eighths, $1 25.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF | $100,000 | $100.000 |
| 1 GRAND PRIZE OF | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1 GRAND PRIZE OF | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 2 LARGE PRIZES OF | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| 4 LARGE PRIZES OF | 5,000 | 20,000 |
| 20 PRIZES OF | 1,000 | 20,000 |
| 50 " | 500 | 25,000 |
| 100 " | 300 | 30,000 |
| 200 " | 200 | 40,000 |
| 600 " | 100 | 60,000 |
| 10000 " | 10 | 100,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Approximation Prizes of. | $200 | 20,000 |
| 100 do do | 100 | 10 000 |
| 100 do do | 75 | 7,500 |

11,279 Prizes, amounting to $522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. Commissioners.

Write for for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

Or to Amos Fox, Atlanta Ga.

MONTHLY DRAWING.

Tuesday, January 8th, 1878

Capital Prize $30,000. Tickets, $2 each. Halves, $1

471 nov17.. deod3w fri sun wed

SHOW CASES MADE BY

**McBRIDE & CO.**

Prices as low as any manufacturer in the country

BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL

BRIDAL AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AT McBRIDE'S.

LIBRARY AND NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMPS AT McBRIDE'S.

Prompt cash paying merchants all trade with McBRIDE & CO.

**CROCKERY**

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, WOODEN WARE, &c., to cash paying merchants at bottom prices, BY McBRIDE & CO.

SALOON AND HOTEL FIXTURES,

the largest and cheapest stock in the state at McBride's. New goods constantly arriving.

BUCKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, WOODEN WARE, General House-Furnishing Goods, to merchants at manufacturers prices by McBride & Co.

SPOONS, FORKS, CASTERS.

Merchants, McBride & Co will save you freight, breakage and delay on Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Spoons, Casters, Forks, 1249 nov11...1y

Tailors.

**A. SATZKY,**

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that he has now opened his large stock of French and English Suiting Cloths, Doeskins and Overcoatings, all of which he is prepared to make up in superior styles at greatly reduced prices. No 7 Peachtree street, under National Hotel. 114 nov4..1m

Business Directory.

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist,

63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.

489 july24, 1877..d6m

D. SMITH

Dentist.

Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov28,1876—d1y

Lawyers.

J. W. BRADY,

Attorney at Law,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA.

WILL practice any where in Southwest Georgia. Collections promptly attended to.

459 nov16,1877...d6m

J. B. REDWINE,

Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall street, James Bank Block, room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special references: Hon. John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell. 389 june26...dtf

GEO F. WOOTEN,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,

Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877–d12m

H. STRICKLAND, JR.,

Attorney at Law,

DULUTH, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in Gwinnett, Milton, Forsyth and Hall counties. Collections promptly attended to. 422 oct19,1877..d6m

S. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER

BERNER & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga. feb1,1877—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,

Attorney at Law

S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G. Harris, President Southern Mutual Ins. Co., Athens, G. Claims collected in any part of the State. feb26,1877—d1y

R. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col. Geo. W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the room formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31—dtf

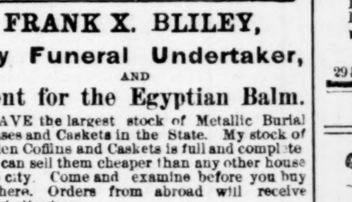
O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

mar22dtf

Undertakers.


FRANK X. BLILEY,

City Funeral Undertaker,

AND

Agent for the Egyptian Balm.

I HAVE the largest stock of Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets in the State. My stock of Wooden Coffins and Caskets is full and complete and I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the city. Come and examine before you buy elsewhere. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Office and Ware rooms No. 26 West Alabama, between Broad and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.

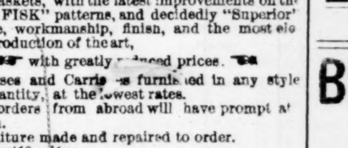
230 sep11...dtf FRANK X. BLILEY.

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.


HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art,

with greatly reduced prices.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

203 oct10..d1yr

Cotton Buyers.

**W. DANIEL,**

SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL & ROWLAND,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

278 aug17..dtf

**CHAS. F. STUBBS,**

(Successor to Groover, Stubbs & Co.,)

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

General Commission Merchant

AGENTS FOR THE

QUITMAN FACTORY YARNS,

94 BAY STREET,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

BAGGING, TIES, ROPE and other supplies furnished. Also, liberal cash advances made on consignments for sale or shipment to Liverpool or Northern ports.

Mr. A. A. WINN, Cashier and Correspondent of the late firm of Groover, Stubbs & Co., has an interest in the business. 131 sep6..dtf


**Registration.**

ALL persons desirous of participating in the coming Municipal election for Alderman and Councilmen, are hereby notified that the books for registration of voters will be opened in my office, at the City Hall, on next Monday, the 19th instant, and will remain open until the first Tuesday in December next. All will please bear in mind that those who fail to register will not be entitled to vote in said election.

Office hours from 8 to 12 a. m., and from 2 till 5 p. m. FRANK T. RYAN,

444 nov15...d10t City Clerk.


MILITARY CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States. Long and favorably known in the southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application. 465 oct27...d3m

Stoves, Hardware, &C.

**JOHN J. SEAY,**

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc.

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings is FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to the manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the country. Send for Price List.

JOHN. J. SEAY,
Rome, Ga.

Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St and Rome Railroad. 179 aug12,1877..d1y

Rolling Mill.

**Come and See**

**The Atlanta Rolling Mill Co.**

MANUFACTURE

RAILROAD IRON, SPIKES, BOLTS AND FISH-BARS.

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**Merchant Iron of Superior Quality,**

And sell it at as low prices as it can be procured anywhere. See their samples at the State Fair and then visit the Mill AND SEE HOW IT IS DONE—then buy at home and stop sending money out of the State for an inferior iron. Orders solicited, and promptly filled.

446 oct20..dtf WILLIAM GOODNOW, General Manager.

Cigars. &c.

**Pandora and Golden Fleece!**

The Best Five Cent Cigars in the United States!

For Sale at Leading Tobacconists & Wholesale Grocers

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

CALL ON US FOR THE

**PANDORA CIGARS!**

None to Equal Them for the Price.

ON HAND the CELEBRATED EPICUREAN CIGARS

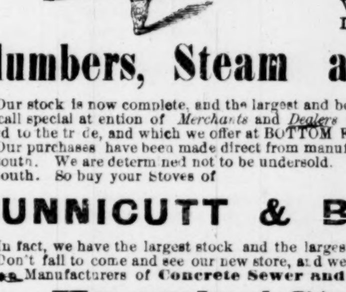
181 oct9 –dtf BEERMANN & KUHRT.

House-Furnishing Goods, Etc.

**HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS**

36 and 38 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.,


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Wood and Willow Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Slate and Iron Mantles, Etc. Wrought Iron Pipe, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Plumbers's Goods, Steam Cocks, Whistles, and Fittings, Gas Fixtures, Stamped and Plain Tin Ware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Lead, &c. &c.

**Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.**

Our stock is now complete, and the largest and best assorted ever offered in our line in this city. We call special attention of *Merchants* and *Dealers* to our large and varied assortment of goods suited to the trade, and which we offer at BOTTOM FIGURES.

Our purchases have been made direct from manufacturers and our facilities are equal to any in the south. We are determined not to be undersold. Our stock of Cooking Stoves is not equalled in the south. So buy your Stoves of

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS.

In fact, we have the largest stock and the largest store in the state.

Don't fail to come and see our new store, and we guarantee to save you money if you buy of us.

Manufacturers of Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe. Also, agents for

Knowles' Steam Pump.

291 oct14..3m

Iron Works.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & COTTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND OR HORSE POWER. SORGHUM MILLS ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA, GA.

471 june28. d1y

Black Diamond Coal.

**BLACK DIAMOND COAL COM'Y**

CHARTERED IN 1874.

Proprietors of the Justly Celebrated and Acknowledged Superior

**BLACK DIAMOND COAL**

FROM THE

BLACK DIAMOND, FRANKLIN & EMPIRE COAL MINES

AT COAL CREEK, TENN.

Free Burning Red Ash, Free from Slate,

SUPERIOR FOR

Stove, Grate, Gas, Steam or Smith Purposes

Address T. P. HEALD, General Manager,

500 nov18 d3m Office 3 S. Pryor Street, Kimball Block, Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Factors.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON GIN.

W. H. HOWARD & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. Horse Power Gins, 10 in. Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 12 in. Saws, $4 00 Saw. We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.

57 jly5..d&w til dec21st

THE LUCAS LAUNDRY

No. 188 Decatur st.,

Branch Office 58 Whitehall Street.

THIS much needed institution is now in full operation and is prepared to do all kinds of Washing and Ironing in the very best style, and in short notice. The proprietors have been very particular in their selection of the latest improved machinery, and employ only such hands as have had many years experience in the Laundry business. This establishment has the advantage of the experience of the "Quaker City Laundry," of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most popular in that city, which enables us to turn out work in first-class style. Goods called for and delivered free of charge. An experienced Laundress is in charge of the work. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

LUCAS & GREGORY, Proprietors.

599 oct28 d1m






$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

## PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar22—dtf

**W. C. ASHLEY,**
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
255 july13..dtf

**THE NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.**
CRAIGE & CO., General Dealers,
31 Peachtree Street,
Atlanta, : : : Georgia.
The best built. The lightest running. The largest and smoothest finished Every Machine guaranteed of best quality and workmanship. Sold as low as the lowest for Cash, or by monthly payments.
872 mar30..d1y aug31...

**W. JENNINGS & CO.**
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31..d6m fol

### INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boys' high school entertainment to-night.
New cloaks John Keely.
Cannon House to rent C. nley & Shumate.
Best coal—W S Wilson & Bro.
Furniture, etc., at auction—D P Ellis & Co.
Ask momma, to-night—New Concordia Hall.
Mays property—G W Adair.
Situation wanted—J C Bedell.
The grid-iron to-night.
Citizens' Independent Democratic Ticket.
New cloaks John Keely.
For the legislature—N J Hammond.
Mules strayed—Geo D LaPrade.
House for rent—D Tye.
Boy's high shool—New Concordia Hall.
Oranges—W Powers & Son.
New cloaks—John Keely.
Boarders wanted—33 Grubb street.
Notice—S A Lathrop.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
David's Lament over Absalom to night.
Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.
Cheapest coal—W S Wilson & Bro
New Orleans Exchange—Lowry's Bank.
That modern congress to-night.
New cloaks—John Keely.

### THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Alderman at Large.
R. C. MITCHELL.
For Councilmen.
First Ward—W. H. BROTHERTON.
Second Ward—J. W. GOLDSMITH.
Third Ward—S. W. DAY.
Fourth Ward—J. H. FLYNN.
Fifth Ward—B. B. CREW.

**Get the Genuine.**
The genuine DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is sold only in cans. Always refuse it if offered loose or in bulk. It is the practice of many grocers and dealers to keep cheap Baking or Yeast Powder loose, and sell it for any brand that is called for. We therefore, caution purchasers to see that they get it only in cans, under the Label and Trade Mark of the Manufacturers, DOOLEY & BROTHER, New York.

"David's Lament over Absalom," by C. B. Reynolds, to night.

**New Orleans Exchange**
in any sums, for sale at
**LOWRY'S BANK.**
Business hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
612 nov22...d1t

The Boys' of the High School will give an entertainment, at New Concordia Hall to night. The entertainment will consist of readings, declamations, dialogues, tableaux, etc Admission only 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's and Burke & Hancock's book stores

**CLOAKS!**
**1000 new, Choice Cloaks, cheaper than elsewhere, JUST OPENED at John Keely's.**
608 nov23...d1t

"Ask Mamma," by Horace Bradley to night.

Go to Wilson & Bro., on Hunter street (new office) and 25 North Broad street, if you want the best and cheapest Coal sold in the city. 615 nov23..d1t

**NOTICE.**
The parents, brothers and sister of Wm F. Northrop, *a mute*, have not heard *a word* from him since May last. It is supposed he is somewhere in Georgia lecturing in the "sign language." If *any one* can tell of his whereabouts, they will confer a great favor by writing to Rev S. A. Northrop, Fentonville, Mich. Wm. F. Northrop is about 24 years of age—about five feet six, black eyes and brown hair, rather dark, very quick, quite an actor, witty and nervous. If he wishes to see his mother, he should come home *at once*.
S A. NORTHROP.
State papers please copy.

**CLOAKS!**
**1000 new, Choice Cloaks, cheaper than elsewhere, JUST OPENED at John Keely's.**
608 nov23...d1t

"The Grid-iron," or Patrick in France, to-night, at New Concordia Hall.

**Poland China Pigs.**
Mark W. Johnson & Co., No. 9 Whitehall street, offer for sale
3 fine Poland Sows with Pigs.
6 fine Poland Pigs three months old.
1 Cow and young Calf.
Call soon. 599 nov22...d3t

Oysters received daily at Corput's Ice House at 25 cents per quart.
227 nov10...d3tawtf

California Pears at Corput's Ice House. 227 nov10 d3tawtf

Do not fail to attend the entertainment given by the Boys' of the High School to-night at New Concordia Hall Admission only 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Philips & Crew's.

—How sad that in our daily life we neglect so many things necessary to our being. The man of business with an eye only to his credit in the financial world, the individual of elegant leisure whose only aim is to array himself to the best advantage, the young lady who idly listening to spring's divine harmonies, feels not the approach of disease in the feeling of languor which possesses her—all alike surrender too easily to the advance-guard of disease, when, by a judicious investment in Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, a long array of ills is put to rout. Buy Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, and rid yourself of disorders arising from a torpid liver.
J. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Agents in Atlanta.
411 apr25..deow1w1y&weow1y 1

—People of all classes will acknowledge that in this world much depends upon our financial condition, yet not many wisely reflect that our financial condition depends upon our physical. Yet it is even so, for who can labor without health, and who can accumulate money without labor? Hence, the importance of using Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar, which is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Remember you can get a bottle of Compound Honey of Tar for 50 cents.
E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Agents in Atlanta.
411 apr25 deow1y&weow1y 1

**CLOAKS!**
**1000 new, Choice Cloaks, cheaper than elsewhere. JUST OPENED at John Keely'S.**
608 nov23...d1t

## ALMS AND ALMONDS.

### HOW THE YANKEE GIRLS DRIVE A GOOD BUSINESS IN PHILOPŒNA FORFEITS.

**A Wise Candy-Man—How Eight Daughters Can be Made to Pay—Crystalized Cupids and Cream Venuses—What the Girls Mean When They Say "No Junk."**

Our southern girls are pretty smart! They know all the little ways of society. And schooled in a poverty that is entirely honorable, are schooled in the devices of fashion, and can eke out their scanty wardrobes with the wisest of their sex. But there is a shrewdness lately developed among the New York girls that passes beyond their scheming.

A reporter of the Sun has had a talk with a fancy candy man; an old veteran sugar-stick that had been in the buisiness so long that

MELTED GUM-DROPS RAN DOWN HIS CHEEKS

when he cried, and he was odorous with the flavor of bon bons, and powdered over gently until he looked like a marsh-mallow drop.

He was discussing the mysteries of the candy trade, and finally stumbled upon that pleasant and platonic game called philopœna. In the south we have considered this gentle exercise a pastime. Its forfeit was usually a kiss—its practice thus following its etymological hint, which points to—a "love-punishment." In the north, however, it has grown to be a practical business. The girls up there waste no time with kisses, which are lost in the gust of ecstacy that brings them, but settle down to hard-pan on the philopœna.

But we will let our saccharine prophet tell the story in his own way. And, by the way, we don't mind suggesting that our ingenious girls might learn something useful by reading what follows. We shall see the beginning of a new era, when we hear our girls chidingly remarking to our boys, "No junk, now, George."

But read what the candy-man says:

"Oh, the boxed candy business has all sprung up out of the philophœna people."

"The what?"

"Philopœna—you know what that is, don't you?"

"Why, yes; it's a child's game of forfeits, played with double almonds, the loser to pay a gift called philopœna."

"Child's game? Psha! Children don't know anything about it. It's a regular business."

"Regular business! Yon astonish me. Please explain."

"Well, you see, some years ago the young women—it's a young woman's game, and there's always the same loser—the young women got to playing it pretty systematically, ——"

"Systematically? What do you mean by that?"

"Why, as a regular put up job on the young men. There was an old gent over in Lexington avenue—I forgot his name—who led off in the business. He was a retired officer, or something, very genteel, but not very flush. He had eight daughters, stunning girls, and of course the house was overrun with gay young fellows. So the old man, who wanted to utilize the girls in some way, struck the philopœna business. He got a barrel of almonds, and put 'em all up to the job. Well, it worked very nicely for a while. Plated ware, fancy soap, albums, fruit, gloves, shoe buttoners, gold studs, opera glasses and handkerchiefs began to flow in. It was a new way of getting supplies, and made things look quite cheerful. But women can't keep a good thing to themselves. I suppose the girls must have let the cat out of the bag to some of their women acquaintances; for the game began to spread. Why, it got so that in some of the houses they kept a dish of almonds on the hall stand. They had it all their own way for a year or two. There were great runs on the shoes and fancy goods; combs, toilet sets, perfumery, bronzes, fans, striped stockings, terra cotta, shawls, Skye terriers, white doves, aquaria, and such like expensive gifts poured into the genteel avenues. Then, as the game deepened, the young men began to think of some cheap way out of the scrape. About that time the dollar stores were started. You may not have heard it, but it was said at the time that a party of young men had conceived the scheme and executed the plan in behalf of their sex. Their idea was to furnish everything that could be used for a philopœna, at one uniform price, whether it was a sewing machine or a smelling-bottle. Although the scheme proved a successful one with the public, it utterly failed after awhile in accomplishing the particular purpose of its originators. As most of the families in which there were a majority of daughters began to have auctions twice a year, and the buyers began to get the run of the goods and to turn their noses up, why the trade fell off. Besides, the women got to playing the game conditionally. When they ate their almonds, they usually remarked 'no junk,' which was understood to mean 'no dollar store.'"

"Excuse me one moment," said the reporter. "But if I understand the game of philopœna, it is played with a double almond, and as there are only one or two double almonds in every pound, I don't see how the women supplied themselves with material. They must have been compelled to eat an enormous quantity of nuts."

"Ah!" remarked the merchant, "trade always adapts itself to the wants of the community. It was not long before the dealers began to sell double almonds at double prices. There have been for many years two or three places in town where the father of a large family of girls can buy his almonds with every guarantee that he is getting five hundred per cent on his investment. But I was trying to explain to you the paper box business. You see, when the dollar store failed to meet the question, there was a great demand for some kind of cheap and tasty article that could be used as a philopœna present. The first to meet the thing squarely were the paper makers and stationers. They got hold of the idea of putting up cheap stationery in handsome paper boxes. It created a revolution. The retail sales went up at a jump twenty-five per cent. Even the women that couldn't write bought paper and envelopes because they were in such sweet boxes, and the stationery business was picked up by the dry goods men and fancy goods dealers. We felt it in our business at once. There has been a steady demand for crystalized Cupids and cream Venuses, but it suddenly stopped. That was what let me into the philopœna business. I made inquiries, and found that all the young men were buying boxes of paper. I calculated that the genteel families would be overstocked with tinted envelopes and monogram notes in about six months, and that then there would be a reaction. Besides I agreed to myself, if the papermakers can provide a philopœna for fifty cents, why can't I get up one for twenty-five cents? If the women would accept paper, which was a luxury, why should they not accept candy, which is a necessity—especially when I add the luxury of a box to it? That, sir, is the way it came about. I got up my boxes at first with 'Philopœna' in gold on the cover. I filled them with French bon bons worth a dollar a pound. The boxes would hold about a quarter of a pound, and I got fifty and seventy-five cents for them. The rage for 'em was very great, and so I enlarged the business and improved the boxes."

"How did the thing work with the philopœna people?"

"Oh, I think it was a relief for the stationery business. You see, pink envelopes were getting to be a nuisance. Confectionery boxes have now come to be a branch of the business. A lady who eats a philopœna with a gentleman knows what to expect, and she generally gives him instructions whether it shall be chocolate or cream. But, of course, it will hurt the philopœna business in the end."

"Has the use of boxes affected the regular sales of candy?"

"Immensely. Women will eat twice as much candy out of an ornamented paper box as they will from a paper sack."

### EXECUTIVE NOTES.

—All was rather quiet at executive quarters yesterday.

—Negro volunteer companies are organizing in all parts of the state and are applying to the governor for orders to hold elections for officers.

—The adjutant-general of the state yesterday issued orders for the election of officers for Martin's battery of Sandersville. This was a famous battery during the war and did good service in the lost cause. The battery will be re-organized by the best men of Sandersville and will doubtless be as good as ever.

—The following commissions were yesterday issued by the governor: To Eber Wofford as notary public for the 1098th district of pickens county. To John W. Baker as justice of the peace for the 1146th district of Berren county.

## THE LIBRARY FAIR.

**A Card from President Hill.**

The fair for the benefit of the Young Men's Library association will commence on Monday the 17th of December next. I deem it proper to give a brief statement of the present condition of the library, which will show the reason for our appeal to the generosity of our citizens in its behalf. The idea is prevalent that the library is in a prosperous condition—too prosperous to justify an appeal for assistance. I am glad to say that the library is prosperous, and it is our earnest wish to keep it so—to do so the fair is an absolute necessity. Last February the library was removed to its present location. As a consequence expenses have greatly increased. Our current expenses annually amount to about $3,500. This includes salary of librarian, rent, papers, binding, gas and incidentals, such as fuel and servant's hire. It does not include the necessary outlay in the purchase of new books, which ought to amount to at least $1,000 a year. To meet these expenses we have the annual dues from about six hundred paying members and the interest on the reserve fund of $5,000, amounting to $500. This makes our total receipts $2,900, to meet a current expenditure of $3,500. It will be seen from this simple statement that the library is not yet self supporting. How are we to meet this excess in expenses, and to satisfy the clamorous demand of our members for new books? We cannot do it by lectures, for they have proven a financial failure. We ought to be able to do it by an increase in our membership, but we cannot, experience demonstrating that it requires the utmost exertion to keep even in this respect. We cannot spend our reserve fund of five thousand dollars, because that has been set apart by the members of the library as a building fund; and if we could use it, we certainly would not, for such an act would be the height of folly. Our great ambition is to add to this fund, so that in the not far distant future we may be enabled to erect a building of our own—an ornament and honor to our city. So, as an absolute necessity—to defray current expenses—to purchase new books demanded by our members—to keep the library at its present high standard of usefulness—to add to the building fund we must hold a fair each year, and will be compelled to do so for some time to come unless our citizens unite themselves to the library, either as life or annual members. The city of Atlanta ought to furnish at least one hundred life members—instead of which we have only six. There are twenty-five hundred men and women in Atlanta who ought to join as annual members—instead of which we have only six hundred. The young men's library is the noblest and most useful institution in Atlanta. Its mission is a grand one. It is founded in the broadest spirit of catholicity. It recognizes neither sect nor party, but consists and deserves the support of all classes of our citizens. This much I have deemed it necessary to say in order that our people might understand the purpose of the fair, and be prepared cheerfully to assist our ladies in their exertions in behalf of an institution peculiarly the child of Atlanta enterprise and culture.

B. H. HILL, JR., President

## MR. GOODNOW'S VIEWS.

**A Convincing Reply to Governor Straw of New Hampshire.**

*Editors Constitution*: I notice in your paper of recent date, extracts from some New Hampshire papers giving the views of Governor Straw about the south as a manufacturing section, and among them, in speaking of cotton factories, he is represented as saying: "The character of the southern people unfits them for the service which a factory requires; the only people there, who ever do what we call a day's work—ten or eleven hours—are the negroes." The above extract seems so incorrect that I ask space to give some facts upon the subject of labor in the south, and some reasons why southern people are seemingly so slow to invest money in manufacturing enterprises. First, a word about labor. For more than thirty years I have been engaged in manufacturing, and until the past seven years in the north. A residence of seven years in Atlanta has given me a good opportunity and sufficient time to judge of the climate as a healthful one for all classes of people, who engage in all kinds of labor. During nearly three years past I have been in charge of the Atlanta Rolling Mill company, employing about three hundred men. All of the skilled labor is done by white men, largely natives of the south, and during the past three summers, the mill has not been stopped a day, or the days' work shortened on account of excessive warm weather. The same may be said of our brick-masons, carpenters and other class of mechanics exposed to the sun. Yet, in the south sunstrokes are almost unheard of, while in northern cities they are of daily occurrence in the extreme warm weather. All classes of mechanics in Atlanta work "ten or eleven hours," which Governor Straw admits, is a good day's work by the New Hampshire standard, and the more skilful in all branches of labor, are white men, and largely *natives* of the south. No, Mr. Editor, the reason that manufactures are so few in the south is not because it would not be profitable but because southern people from the force of circumstances, since the war, have not had capital to invest, and the few southern manufacturies, conducted upon business principles have proved more profitable than similar enterprises north for any class of manufactures largely consumed in the south. The New England and middle states are emphatically manufacturing states, and almost their entire people are familiar with and identified with, some kind of manufacturing, and readily invest all their money in it. In all those states ten and eleven hours per day is the basis for work, and six and seven per cent interest for money. Our basis must surely approximate to their's or they will surely draw our business. So long as the manufacture in the north east can command all the money he wants for one-half the interest a southern manufacturer has to pay and use it the same hours per day it would seem impossible to compete successfully against New England manufactures. But even with this great disadvantage the south has advantages for manufacturing almost everything as cheap, and many things cheaper, than is possible in New England, for we have not only the cotton but labor, iron, coal, copper, and a mild climate, enabling us to successfully operate them at all seasons of the year. Our agricultural interests are abundant to feed our own people, while New England has to be fed from the granaries of the northwest. Gov. Straw may be ignorant of the fact that a large portion of the iron used in Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and many other sections north and west goes from Georgia and Alabama. That Georgia pine is beginning to be largely used, even in New England, for building and various other purposes. I have no feelings but those of kindness for Massachusetts, that is, no words but those of praise for her people. Massachusetts is my native state, and I have never failed to defend her people and her institutions when assailed in my hearing. I hope I may never fail with equal sincerity to defend the people and institutions of the state of my adoption. The prejudice of locality and the arts of politicians have failed—most signally failed, to restore prosperity to the war-blighted south, but I believe the signs of the times plainly indicate that the minds and hearts of the people are shapening to peacefully and harmoniously work out the destiny of this great nation. Slowly but steadily, and surely the surplus capital of the north is seeking investment in the south. The healthfulness of our climate, the productions of our soil, and the determination of thousands of our native white population to do "what we call a day's work" are the best answers to Gov. Straw's untruthful charges against southern labor, and the logic of the spindle and loom, the anvil and plow, and the noisy eloquence of manufactories daily being brought into existence, will, before the present generation shall pass away, make the south a manufacturing center equal to New England; quietly subdue passion, consign resentment of our section against another to oblivion, and bind the people of the whole country together, so that peace, white-winged and golden, shall be the heritage of our children to all generations. May it be so, and may Gov. Straw be here to see it! Yours truly,

WILLIAM GOODNOW.

### The Dime Club.

The Dime club of the First Methodist church will meet at the Executive mansion on Saturday night. A most interesting programme has been arranged. Mr. Paul Bleckley will recite; Mrs. Mallon and Mr. Hammond will render a scene from "The School for Scandal;" Mrs. B. H. Hill, jr., and Mr Frank Smith will give a piano and violin duet; Miss Ginn, of Winchester, will play. Make your engagements and come out.

## THE COY GOD.

### FALL CAMPAIGN OF CUPID'S COMPANIONS.

**A Brilliant Marriage in Columbus—Oxford in a Blaze of Matrimonial Light, Etc.**

Columbus is famous for its elegant social affairs. The culture and grace of its society are known to all who have enjoyed their influences. Last Tuesday night there was in that charming city a wedding, which in the completeness of all its appointments was probably never surpassed, even in that aristocratic community. The bride has visited Atlanta frequently and her many friends and admirers here will be interested in the following account of the wedding given in the Times:

Last evening at the First Presbyterian church at 8:30 o'clock, Miss Havanna Beach, daughter of Mr. Wm Beach, of this city, and Mr D P. Dozier were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. The spacious church was filled with a large and expectant audience, who had gathered to witness this interesting event, for the bride is one of the most charming and beautiful young ladies of Columbus, and the groom a gentleman of very extended acquaintance and great popularity. At the hour appointed the organ, under the skillful manipulations of Pro Chase, sounded the enlivening notes of the wedding march, the broad doors of the audience chamber were thrown open and the bridal party entered, the couples alternating, one entering at one aisle and another at the other.

The attendants were as follows:
Miss Margaret Walker and R. H Estes.
Miss Mary Epping and J. B Hill.
Miss Alique McDougald and J. E. Dozier.
Miss Lizzie Swift and Frank Ellis.
Miss Lula Dozier and S. D Moore.
Miss Dora Flournoy and W D. Hill.
Miss Lila Redd and Thos. W. Grimes.
Miss Lizzie Curtis and W. R. Blanchard.
Miss Viola Beach and H. W. Dozier.

As this array of beautiful women and handsome men gathered around the happy couple who stood before the altar to pledge their vows of love and fidelity, a scene was presented which could not be surpassed by any of the splendid weddings which have in the past taken place in this church. The ceremony was performed by Rev Dr S H Nall.

From the church, the party repaired to the residence of the bride's father on Randolph street. Here a large company of invited guests assembled, and the evening was given to enjoyment. A bountiful supper had been spread and merry music was there, to the sweet strains of which the devotees of terpsichore drove the speeding hours with flying feet.

To the newly wedded pair we tender our most sincere congratulations. They enter life with a bright and happy future before them. We trust that their cup of happiness may never be mixed with any of the ills of life, and that prosperity may fall upon their pathway through all the coming years.

The account omits mention of the many elegant and beautiful presents with which the friends of the happy pair gave some expression to their high regard. A large table was completely covered with a beautiful array of silver in various shapes and designs. In common with other Atlanta friends, we join in the good wishes so gracefully expressed above.

Yesterday morning in the beautiful village of Oxford, were celebrated the nuptials of Mr J. M. Moore, of Atlanta, and Miss Mattie M Branham, of Oxford. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Morgan Callaway, did the officiatings. The attendants were:

Mr J W A King, of Cartersville, and Miss Sallie Stone, of Oxford.
Mr T H Jeffries, of Dalton, and Miss Emma Stewart, of Oxford.
Rev. W R Branham, jr., of Edgewood, and Miss Lizzie Walker, of Atlanta.
Mr W J Simms, of Atlanta, and Miss Kittie Stewart of Oxford.
Mr. S. N. Connally, of Atlanta, and Miss Lola Adams, of Atlanta.
Mr A. K. Park, of Greenville, and Miss Callie Spence, of Covington.

The bridal party came to the city yesterday afternoon and went at once to the residence of Mr. Thomas Moore near Bolton, where last night an elegant reception was given them. The groom is the son of our esteemed citizen Mr. Thomas Moore, and is a young man of fine parts and rare promise. The bride is a daughter of Rev W. R. Branham, one of the veterans in the Methodist ministry in Georgia. We congratulate the happy pair and would invoke upon their united lives all that can increase their joys or soothe their sorrows.

Tuesday night was the occasion of a brilliant wedding ceremonial at Kennesaw, upon the State road.

The parties were Mr. A. A. Gates, of Atlanta, and Miss Alice Lacy, daughter of Col. G. M. Lacy, one of the most respected citizens of this section.

The attendants were Mr. F. P. Woods and Miss Nannie Lacy, Mr. Fred D. Bush and Miss Fannie Emerson.

THE BRIDAL SUITE

presented as rare a spectacle of manly grace and female loveliness as one could wish to look upon. The bride is a beautiful blonde and was the acknowledged belle of the surrounding country. She is a lady of accomplishments and most excellent qualities of head and heart, and is worthy to adorn any circle of society.

Mr. Gates is one of the messengers of the Southern Express company, on the State road; a gentleman in all essentials and a thrifty, reliable business man, well deserving of the good fortune he has secured.

The attending ladies and gentlemen were both accomplished and admirable.

THE BRIDAL PRESENTS

made to the newly married couple were numerous and elegant. Some of them were costly and designed for the life-time service.

The happy pair have gone to Knoxville, Tenn upon a bridal trip and will be welcomed there by many friends.

We acknowledge the compliments of the occasion and regret that we could not accompany the friends who went from Atlanta to participate in the ceremonial. For the kind remembrance, through the hands of Capt. Fred Bush, we are grateful. A long, happy and prosperous life is our health to the newly wedded couple.

On Wednesday morning, at half-past seven, at the Catholic church, Rev Father Quinlan united in marriage Mr. Otinto Accorsini and Miss Anastasia Flynn, both of this city. The ceremony was celebrated with mass and attended by a large number of the friends of the parties.

Mr. Accorsini is one of our young but energetic merchants, engaged in the importation and sale of fruits, etc. He has been a resident of the city some years and gained for himself a reputation for strict business qualifications and integrity.

A reception was held by the groom and bride at their rooms, on Marietta street, and was a most enjoyable affair. The fair bride sang some of her sweetest songs for the entertainment of her guests. She will be remembered as one of the most accomplished vocalists of the Catholic choir. Mr. Enrico Massa delighted the company with his wonderful performances on the accordeon. Old love songs and ballads were rendered by others present. A bounteous repast was spread and it was among the "wee hours" before the company departed.

Mr Accorsini and lady have our congratulations and wishes for a happy and prosperous life.

**Astonishing Success.**

It is the duty of every person who has used BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP can not be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all first class Druggists in the United States.

**CLOAKS!**
**1000 new, Choice Cloaks, cheaper than elsewhere, JUST OPENED at John Keely's.**
608 nov23...d1t

"That Modern Congress," to-night, at New Concordia Hall.

## Announcements.

**NO RING.**

*Editors Constitution:* Please announce the following

CITIZENS'
**Independent Democratic Ticket**
For Council members at the approaching election. Men outside of ALL RINGS.
1st Ward—THOMAS SCRUTCHIN.
2d " ED. A. WERNER.
3d " WM. E HANYE.
4th " A O. M GAY.
5th " Z. A. RICE.
616 nov23..dtd MANY CITIZENS.

We are requested to announce that HENRY HILYER is a candidate for re-election to the Lower House of the General Assembly.
476 nov17..dtd h col

P. L. MYNATT is a candidate to represent Fulton county in the lower house in the next General Assembly. 479 nov17 dtd

N. J. HAMMOND is a candidate for the House of Representatives from Fulton county.
609 nov23...dtf

**To the Voters of Fulton County.**
I am a candidate to represent you in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, and if elected shall exert myself to promote your best interests. Respectfully,
482 nov16 dtd JOHN THOMAS.

**To the Voters of Fulton County.**
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the lower house of the next General Assembly of Georgia. Very respectfully,
WM. H HULSEY.
Atlanta, Ga., November 13th, 1877.
427 nov14 dtf

**To the Voters of Fulton County.**
About one year ago you elected me to represent you in the Legislature for two years. I have served one year. The new Constitution orders a new election. While in the Legislature I *tried* to do all I promised in the campaign preceding my election. You know my record as a Legislator. I respectfully ask a re-election to the office with which you honored me.
431 nov14...dtd GEORGE T. FRY.

At the solicitation of a few partial friends I have consented to run for the House of Representatives. I do this because it is thought to be right and wise that the Agricultural interest should be served. If the city and country should agree upon this idea and select me as their Representative I shall feel the full weight of honor confided; but if one with more honesty and capacity is chosen I shall not be disappointed nor defeated. Respectfully,
JNO M C. REED.
Atlanta, Nov 17, 1877. 497 nov18...dtd

**To the People of Fulton County:**
Announcing myself a candidate for Representative in the General Assembly, I appeal to you simply as honest, peace loving citizens for your support, asking you to vindicate, by my election, a vital principle very dear to our social compact; a principle which, by word, act and deed, I shall most rigidly maintain as inviolable. That principle is this: STRICT PURITY OF THE BALLOT. The free unpurchased ballot alone gives assurance of incorruptible Legislation, guaranteeing and fostering the rights of all, alike, the poor man as well as the rich, the black man as well as the white, the small man as well as the great; upholding, securely, true Republican Government. MARCUS A. BELL,
560 nov20 dtd

**John H. James for the House**
I am a candidate for the Legislature and will be thankful for votes. I will not trouble the people by canvassing. Respectfully,
578 nov21..d2w JOHN H. JAMES.

**To the Voters of Fulton County.**
I hereby announce myself a candidate for election to the lower house of the next General Assembly of Georgia, and if elected I will exert myself to promote the best interests of the entire people. Very respectfully,
000 nov22..dtd THOS McGILL.

The friends of Colonel W. J. SPEAIRS respectfully announce his name as a suitable person to represent Fulton county in the lower house of the next General Assembly, and hope he will be elected on the 5th of December,
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21, 1877. 601 nov22..dtd

### WEATHER REPORT, NOV. 22, 1877

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING,
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MEAN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 914 | 28 892 | 28.895 | 28.900 |

THERMOMETER.

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MEAN. | MAX'M | MIN'M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49° | 57° | 54° | 53° | 57° | 48° |

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun.......... 88°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night.......... 43°

HYGROMETER.

| Per cent of moisture in the air | | | | Evaporation. | Rain-fall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MEAN | INCHES | INCHES |
| 100 | 86 | 93 | 93 | | 07 |

ANEMOMETER.
2 A.M.—Wind from the..........North-West
9 P.M.—Wind from the..........North-East
7 P.M.—Wind from the..........North-East

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY
7 A.M..........Cloudy
2 P.M..........Cloudy
9 P.M..........Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)
Indications for Friday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler northeast to northwest winds, and partly cloudy weather.

## FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Nov. 22, 1877.

**Atlanta Money Market.**

GOLD—
Buying..........101 | Selling..........102
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.......... ¼ | Selling..........par

| BONDS— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 6s | 99@101 | Atlanta City 8s.. | 98@102 |
| Georgia 7s | 108@109 | Atlanta 10s | 110@113 |
| Georgia 7s gold. | 108@109 | Augusta City 7s | 85@ 90 |
| Georgia 8s | 112@112 | Savannah City... | 30@ 50 |
| Atlanta Water.. | 88@ 92 | Macon City | 78@ 80 |
| Atlanta City 7s. | 88@ 92 | Ga. R. R. 7s | 104@107 |
| Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge | 97@100 | Ga. R. R. 6s | 99@101 |
| Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR | 97@100 | A. & W. P. R. R.. | 110@112 |
| | | Central R.R. 7s.. | 98@100 |
| | | So. West RR 7s. | 98@100 |
| | | M.&W. R.R. 7s. | 98@100 |
| Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage. | 98@100 | W & A R R Leases, 10 per ct income bonds | 95@100 |
| STOCKS— | | | |
| Georgia R.R. | 70@ 73 | SouthWes R.R. | 75@ 78 |
| Central R.R. | 44@ 46 | Atlanta Str'tRR | 85@ 90 |
| A.& W.P.R.R. | 95@ 98 | | |

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 22—*Noon*—Stocks strong. Money 5. Gold 103 Exchange—long $4 81; short $4 85. State Bonds steady. Governments steady.

NEW YORK, November 22.—*Evening.*—Money 5. Sterling quiet at 1. Gold 102⅞. Governments strong; new fives 6⅛. State Bonds steady.

Stocks firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 107⅛ | Pittsburg | 76¼ |
| Erie | 10 | Chicago & N. W | 36⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 67⅜ | Preferred | 66⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 73⅞ | Rock Island | 100⅞ |

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$100,086,727 Currency....$40,416,544
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest..........$118,800 Bonds..........$179,800
Customs receipts to-day $253,000.

LONDON, November 22.—Consols, money 96 11-16; account 96 13-16 Erie 10⅛. Street rate 4, which is 1 below bank. Bullion increase £276,000.

PARIS, November 22—3:30.—Rentes 105f 70c.

## COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Nov. 22, 1877.

**Atlanta Cotton Market.**

Cotton firm at 10¼.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY

| | |
|---|---|
| By wagon | 263 |
| Air-Line Railroad | 100 |
| Georgia Railroad | 00 |
| Central Railroad | 115 |
| Western and Atlantic Railroad | 68 |
| West Point Railroad | 66 |
| Total | 612 |
| Receipts previously | 45,849 |
| Total | 46,461 |
| Stock on hand September 1, 1877 | 223 |
| Grand total | 46,684 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shipments to-day | 1,000 |
| Shipments previously | 31,992 |
| Total | 32,992 |
| Stock on hand | 13,692 |

ATLANTA COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts to day | 612 |
| Same day last year | 1,223 |
| Decrease | 611 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1st, 1877, to date | 46,684 |
| Same period last year | 1,674 |
| Decrease | 14,990 |

### BY TELEGRAPH

LIVERPOOL, November 22—*Noon*—Cotton active; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 18,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; receipts 14,000; American 6,100 futures 1-32 better than last night's closing prices; middling uplands nothing below low middlings November delivery 6⅝; December 6 5-16; November and December delivery 6 5-16 6 11 32; December and January 6 9 32; January and February delivery 6 9-32; March and April delivery 6 11 32, April and May delivery 6⅜; new crop shipped in October and November per sail 6 5 16@6 11-32; November and December per sail 6 5 16.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—2.30 P. M.—Middling uplands 6 7-16; middling Orleans 6⅝; low middling uplands 6 1-16; ordinary uplands 5⅞.

LIVERPOOL, November 22 4:00 P. M.—Sales of American to-day 10,000; middling uplands nothing below low middlings March and April delivery 6 5-16; new crop shipped in February and March per sail 6⅜.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—5 00 P. M.—Futures closed quiet and steady

NEW YORK, November 22—*Noon*—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¼; Orleans 11⅜; sales 1,278 bales; futures a shade firmer

November...11.19@11.21 January....11.24@11.28
December...11.18@11 20 February..11 37@11.39

NEW YORK, November 22.—*Evening*—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¼; middling Orleans 11⅜; sales 1,555 bales; consolidated net receipts 161,198 bales; exports to Great Britain 50,89-; France 10,459; continent 16,468; net receipts to-day 1,201 bales; gross 373; futures closed steady; sales 69,000 bales.

November...11.24@11.25 March. ... 11 55@11.56
December...11.22@11.24 April..........11.68@11 69
January.... 11. 8@11.29 May..........11 81@11.82
February.....11.41@11 42 June..........11 94@11.95

GALVESTON, November 22—Cotton quiet; middlings 10½; net receipts 3,769 bales; sales 2,700 exports to Great Britain 4,093; France 10,931; coastwise 720.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22 Cotton strong; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10; net receipts 5,110 bales; gross 5,777; sales 10,500; stock 213,061; exports to France 437; coastwise 2,368.

MOBILE, November 22—Cotton active and firmer; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 2,415 bales; sales 5,000: exports coastwise 1,881.

SAVANNAH, November 21—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝@10¾; net receipts 4,317 bales; gross 4,508; sales 2,308; exports coastwise 1,372.

CHARLESTON, November 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¼; net receipts 3,500 bales; sales 3,000; exports to continent 58; coastwise 2,142.

WILMINGTON, November 22—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅜; net receipts 605 bales; sales 500; exports coastwise 1,228.

NORFOLK, November 22.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 1,591 bales; sales 931; exports coastwise 828.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅞@11; net receipts 181 bales; gross 334; sales 346; exports coastwise 240; spinners 200.

BOSTON, November 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; net receipts 225 bales; gross 1,879.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22—Cotton active; middlings 11⅜; net receipts 173 bales; gross 1,497; exports to Great Britain 527; sales 1,381; spinners 1,281.

MEMPHIS, November 22.—Cotton firm; generally held higher; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 2,274 bales; shipments 1,170.

AUGUSTA, November 22—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝@10¾; net receipts 1,016 bales; sales 1,456.

**Atlanta Produce Market.**

EGGS—firm at 18.
BUTTER—Choice 27½; fair 18@20; country 16@20.
POULTRY—Chickens dull at 10@15; Turkeys 60@90.
BEESWAX—Market weak at 27.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, peeled, 7@9; rough 4; apples 2½.

**Live Stock Market.**

Sheep 3@4¼; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4¾@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

**Atlanta Grocery Market.**

CORN—Old 75; new 65.
MEAL—80
GRITS—$4 75.
WHEAT—$1 35@$1 55; seed $1 65@$1 75.
WHEAT BRAN—$1 00@$1 10.
OATS—50@55; seed 75@75.
HAY—Timothy $1 10@$1 20; Clover $1 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels 33; tierces none; hhds none.
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75@$2 00; No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits $1 00@$1 10; No. 3 bbls $9 50; half 75 00; kits $1 00.
COFFEE—Rio 18@22; Java 30@32.
SUGAR—Standard A 10¾; white extra C 10½; extra C 10; yellows 9@9½; New Orleans yellows 9½@10¼.
FLOUR—Superfine $5 25@$5 50; extra $6 25@$6 50; family $6 75@$7 00; extra family $7 25@$7 50; Fancy $7 75@$8 00.
SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 9¾@10
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 7¼ long clear sides, none; shoulders none; pork strips 7¼; green meats clear rib sides 7½.
HAMS—Bulk none. sugar-cured 14.
BACON—Shoulders none; clear sides none
LARD—Tierces, kettle 10½@11; refined 10; kegs, cans and buckets 11@11½.
CREAM CHEESE—15

**Tobacco**

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch new 45; common, sound, 11-inch old 47@50 medium, 11-inch, old 50@55; good 11-inch old 5@60; fine 11-inch old 75; Grovely $1 00; Calhoun $1 25; natural leaf $1 00; Durham smoking, assorted, 60

**Miscellaneous**

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool $1 25
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 10d, $2 90.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins $4 00@$9 00 ₽ doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted 7@8 green 5; dry salted 11@12.
BAGGING—Gunny none; Domestic 2 lbs 12½; Domestic 2¼ lbs 12¾ Domestic 2½ lbs 13.
IRON TIES—per bundle $2 50.
POWDER—Blasting $3 90; rifle $6 40.

**Dry Goods.**

Ticking 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 9½@10½; cambrics 6@7. prints 5½@7½; brown sheetings 7@7½; shirtings 6@7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@13; Domestics, 4-4 7½@8; 7-8 ½@6½; 3-4 5½@5¾; yarns 85@95

**Fruits and Confectionaries.**

FRUITS—Lemons $5 50@$5 75; bananas, none apples, western $4 00@$5 00; northern $5 00@$6 00; oranges $2 50@$3 00; cocoa nuts $5 00@$6 50; Raisins, layers, whole, per box new $2 75; old $2 00; raisins half $1 75; quarters $1 00; currants in bbls 10; citron, Leghorn per lb 25@30; figs, selected Elemes drums per lb 17½; dates in frails 8½; prunes, in bbls, ₽ lb 14@15.
NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 21@23 Taragona 17½@20; pecan nuts 15@17½ brazil nuts 12½@15; English walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 22—Flour without decided change; little more doing for export and home use; closing quiet; southern flour heavy; common to fair extra $5 75@$6 25; good to choice extra $5 3@$8 50 Wheat dull; prices generally without decided change; closing slightly in buyer's favor. Corn ¼@½c lower; less doing. Oats, 1c better. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and heavy; fair to good refining 7⅝@7¾; refined steady; fair trade. Molasses, for ign grades quiet; New Orleans in fair demand; new 40@5 for common to choice. Rice steady; fair inquiry. Petroleum dull; refined nominal at 13⅛

Tallow steady. Pork dull and lower; mess $14 00. Lard lower and active: prime steam 8.37½@8 45; closing at 8 37½. Whisky steady at $1 10; fancy held at $1 11. Freights a shade firmer.

CHICAGO, November 22—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 10½; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 09⅜ cash; November $1 09⅝@$1 09¾; December $1 07⅜@$1 07¾; all the year $1 07½; January $1 07⅝@$1 7¾; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 03½. Corn unsettled and generally higher; cash and November 47¾ December and all the year 42¾. Oats steady and firm. Rye firmer at 55 Barley firmer at 64. Pork active, a shade lower and irregular; cash $12 00 Lard steady and firm. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 06.

Receipts—Flour 11,000; Wheat 11,000; Corn 65,000; Oats 92,000; Rye 21,000; Barley 2,3 0

Shipments Flour 12,000; Wheat 11,000; Corn 56,000; Oats 28,000; Barley 41,000.

*Last Call*—Wheat unsettled and lower; November $1 09⅜; December $1 07; all the year $1 06⅞; Corn firm and unchanged; Oats firmer and unchanged; Lard dull; all the year 7.75@7 77½.

ST. LOUIS, November 22—Flour in fair demand for low extras; other grades inactive. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall $1 23½@$1 23¾; No 4 red fall $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 spring $1 08. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 44½@44⅝. Oats easier; No. 2 26⅛. Rye steady at 56. Barley quiet but steady. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $12 25. Lard firmer at 7.85 asked. Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 5⅛; clear rib sides 6½; clear sides 6⅞, sales 10 to 15 days salt, boxed. Bacon, only small jobbing. Hogs active and firm. Cattle weak; only local demand. Sheep quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, November 22—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn strong; new 42. Oats quiet and steady. Rye quiet but firm. Barley in fair demand Pork dull at $12 25 Lard quiet; steam 7 10; kettle 8.50@8 75. Bulk Meats quiet; sales 5 to 15 days salt shoulders 4⅞@5⅛; clear ribs sides 6@6⅛; clear sides 6⅜@6½ loose, Whisky dull and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. fancy creamery 30@32; prime to choice western reserve 20@22; central Ohio 18@20. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs in fair demand; receipts 6,500; shipments 245.

LOUISVILLE, November 22—Markets dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Flour dull and heavy Howard street and western superfine $4 00@$4 75; extra $5 00@$6 00; family $6 25@$7 25; city mills superfine $4 00@$4 50; extra $5 50@$6 50; Rio brands $7 00@$7 25; Patapsco family $8 50. Wheat, southern steady; western quiet and steady; southern red good to prime $1 35@$1 47; amber $1 50@$1 55; No 2 western winter red spot and November $1 43 bid; December $1 44. Corn, southern fairly active and steady; western active and steady; southern white and yellow 55@56.

JOHN KEELY.

# GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

JOHN KEELY has just returned from New York where, under the unprecedented depression in trade which exists, and with abundant funds, he has purchased, NO DOUBT, the most immense stock of goods, and the most remarkable in price, ever brought to this city. A few items from this large and varied stock, as quoted below, will serve to convey an idea of its magnitude, desirability and cheapness.

## Dress Goods!!

500 yards choice Black Cashmeres, from trade auction sales, 75c per yard, same which I have sold for $1 25.
850 yards superfine cloth finish Black Cashmeres, 90c per yard, precisely similar to those I have been selling at $1 35.
960 yards extra fine Black Cashmeres, $1 00 per yard, quality good as can possibly be desired.

## Black Alpacas. Black Alpacas.

560 yards Black Alpaca 25c per yard, well worth 40c
890 yards of a beautiful Black Alpaca, 35c always sold at 50c
1,600 yards of an extra fine Black Alpaca 40 and 50c, worth 60 to 75c.
900 yards Black Brilliantine 50c, same as sold before at 75c.
760 yards superior Black Brilliantine 60c, well worth 80c.
593 yards extra quality Black Brilliantine 75c, always worth $1

## Fancy Dress Goods!

1,000 yards Plum Color, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Myrtle Green, and all the new colors in Matelaise, pure Mohairs 35c per yard, goods which sold in September at from 75 to 85c per yard.
1,856 yards elegant Dress Goods in solid colored Mohairs, Melanges, Bourrette and Knickerbocker Cloths, 25c per yard—precisely the quality have been selling in September and October at 50 and 60c per yard
1,000 yards double width, pure Mohair, extra heavy solid colored goods, 25c per yard, well worth 50c.
These goods were all bought at auction, and in them I challenge competition! There is nothing like them in this city.

## Shawls.

Choice variety black and colored wool Shawls in some of the novelties. Black square and double Shawls, both in heavy Wool and fine Thibet Cashmeres. Heavy Traveling Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc.

## SILKS!! SILKS!!

**An Immense Bargain in Silks from French Importers' Auction.**

500 yards good Black Silk at 75c per yard.
1,200 yards heavy Black Gros Grain Silk $1 00 per yard
650 yards beautiful Black Silk 90c per yard.
700 yards extra quality Black Gros Grain $1 10, worth $1 50 per yard.
The best 75c 85c 90c, $1 00, $1 10, $1 25 and $1 50 Black Gros Grain Silks in Georgia, no matter where found.
2,000 yards elegant solid colored Silks, 30 per cent less than anywhere else in Georgia. Great bargains in dark colored Striped Silks.
It is easy for me to say that I have cheap goods, but it is just as easy for purchasers to prove it. The hammer of the auctioneers in bona fide sales knows no mercy. Consequently I CAN offer you bargains.

## CLOAKS!

In Cloaks the stock will be simply immense this coming week. I have already received hundreds of them, but by Tuesday the number will be augmented to nearly 1,000. For not one of these Cloaks have I paid full value, consequently I can have but comparatively little competition in them. Ye lovers of extraordinary bargains, look out for these Cloaks! ALL NEW, ALL FRESH. No old stock made up in them—and at utterly matchless prices
A full line of Misses' and Children's Cloaks will be received in a few days. CHOICE THINGS!

## BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE SACQUES—A BEAUTIFUL NOVELTY.

I bought 100 Black Cashmere Sacques, for house and street wear, not made up, but the pattern delineated so that a child can cut them. The lowest wholesale price for them was $11 each, ranging from that to $21. I got a bargain in them, and will sell them at $3 75 each all round; nothing like them to be found elsewhere.

## Flannels, Blankets, Etc.

3 000 yards of heavy gray twilled Flannel, suitable for many uses, 15c per yard, worth 35c. Everything made in White Flannels, from 20c per yard to the finest grades made, at an entirely new schedule of prices. These include Welsh, Saxony, Shaker, Twilled Flannels, Gauze, Silk Warp, etc. Red Flannels cheaper than ever before.
100 pieces Fancy Flannels, checked, striped, etc. at half price.
100 pair White Blankets at $2 75, well worth $4 if bought in the usual way.
250 pair extra large size White Blankets, in every grade, cheaper than ever before.
Everything in Horse Blankets, Rugs, Crib Blankets, etc
Everything in Boulevard Skirts, from a real good Skirt at 50c up to the finest made.

## LINENS!

1,000 yards Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask, full width, 50c per yard, usually sold at 85c to $1.
2 000 yards Bleached Table Linen, 50c per yard, well worth 85c.
Brown and Half Bleached Linen Damasks half price.
Fancy Bordered Table Linens in White Grounds half price.
Immense lines of Towels, D'Oylies, Napkins, etc, cheaper than ever before.

## CASSIMERES, JEANS, Etc.

1,500 yards choice quality Jeans for Pants, slightly damaged, 12½c per yard, as good as anything in my stock, perfect, at 40c. (I am agent for the retailing of the Concord Jeans and Cassimeres, consequently full lines and the lowest prices will be found always at my store in these goods.)
1 000 yards beautiful Cassimeres for boys' wear, 25c per yard. GOOD GOODS!
2,500 yards most excellent Cassimeres for men's wear, 35c per yard, worth 75c, if bought regularly, but this lot was put up at peremptory sale and was literally slaughtered.
Choice lines of Waterproofs, Beavers, Cassimeres, Doeskins, etc., at prices hitherto unknown in their history.

## EMBROIDERIES.

5,000 yards Hamburg Edgings 5c yard, worth 15c in the usual way.
20,000 yards finest Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, away less than half price.

## Domestics, Calicoes, Etc.

5 000 yards first-class Calicoes 5c yards, (Real good Goods)
10,000 yards of the handsomest and best quality Calicoes made, beautiful Goods
8,000 yards lovely styles in Cretonnes and Percales, finest printing, yard wide, 10c yard, selling everywhere at 15c.

## NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, HOISERY, GLOVES, Etc.

Thousands of fancy goods for Christmas, variety too great to allow of detail here.
The largest and handsomest line of Ladies' and Gents' Neckties in the city.
500 pieces of the choicest Neck Rouchings to be found, *wonderful variety*.
The best assortment of Corsets in the State. Prices lower than the lowest.
Thousands of Kid Gloves, all sizes, black and colored, at 50c, 75c, and the best made for $1 25. Everybody can be suited in these.
The largest, best assorted stock of Infant's, Misses', Children's and Ladies' Hose ever placed before the public in Atlanta.
Everything made in Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, at prices merely nominal.

## SPECIAL.

1,500 yards slightly damaged Jeans and Men's wear, 12½c, worth 40c if perfect.
800 best quality sleeveless knit Jackets 75c and $1 each, worth $1 50 and $2.
500 Crochet and woven and knit Wool Shawls, positively half price.
150 full sized Delaine Roman Striped Shawls 50c each, worth $2 50.
3 000 Crochet Lamp Mats 25c per pair, worth 75c.
A few damaged Broche Shawls, half price.
And ten thousand other things, equally attractive and cheap.

## SHOES.

I have full lines of Zeigler's, Miles', Burts', and all the other first-class makes in Shoes, besides which, all my Shoes outside those makes are manufactured for me, and I guarantee each and every pair of them. No shoddy. No trash. No paper soles admitted into the stock.

## REMEMBER.

I was the only merchant from Atlanta on the spot in New York last week to take advantage of the heaviest auction sales of the season, and bought the goods for cash also. I will adhere strictly to the established principles of my business, viz: No fancy prices. No partners amongst whom to divide the profits. No misrepresentation, but everything guaranteed to come fully up to representation. No trouble to show goods at
542 nov18...dtdec25 JOHN KEELY'S.

METALLIC
Weather Strips
(To Exclude COLD Drafts & Stop RATTLING of Windows)
— AT —
THE ATLANTA
# CARPET
HOUSE,
WM. A. HAYGOOD,
PROPRIETOR.
38 Marietta Street, 42
289 oct19...d1y